

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BASICS IN HIGHER EDUCATION

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues share my concern that America's colleges and universities are too frequently graduating students who are severely lacking in fundamental skills. As we begin to consider the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act, I want to share with my colleagues the insightful comments of Robert L. Hardesty, a former president of Southwest Texas State University, who also served as White House assistant to President Lyndon Johnson, and vice chancellor of the University of Texas System. I believe his recent comments to the Bridgewater State College "Conference on Mission" offer constructive ideas regarding the future direction of higher education, and I commend them to the attention of my colleagues.

CONFERENCE ON MISSION

(Remarks by Robert L. Hardesty)

It's a pleasure to be with you today and an honor to be a part of this important and timely "Conference on Mission." I congratulate the administration, faculty and staff of Bridgewater State College on the occasion of its Sesquicentennial. You are the custodians of a venerable tradition and I am glad to see you are observing it this week by honoring the past but looking to the future.

It's an added pleasure to be sharing the program with two old friends and colleagues, John Bardo and Allan Ostar. Dr. Bardo was a strong partner in our quest for academic reform at Southwest Texas State University in the mid 1980s and I hold him in affection and high esteem. Bridgewater State is fortunate to have him as its vice president for academic affairs. Dr. Ostar is the dean of the higher education spokesmen in Washington and a man of towering reputation who is respected and revered throughout the country.

Let me preface my remarks by saying that my interest in the mission of AASCU colleges and universities did not begin or end with my presidency of Southwest Texas State. It is a philosophical interest which extends beyond those SWT days and which springs from very personal experiences long before my SWT days.

Two of the smartest individuals I have known in my life went to state teachers colleges where they received first-rate educations which prepared them for distinguished careers. One, an internationally recognized eye surgeon, went on to become my father. The other, an internationally known President of the United States, went on to become my boss. (It should be of particular interest to this audience to recall that he was also the president who passed more education legislation than all of his predecessors and successors combined.)

Now what those seemingly unrelated events said to me when I first began to pon-

der them years ago is that you never know where your John Hardestys or your Lyndon Johnsons are going to spring from in this diverse educational system of ours. You never know where your other physicians and scientists and politicians and artists and writers and business leaders are going to spring from, either. But you do know that a goodly number of them are going to spring from AASCU-type (American Association of State Colleges and Universities) colleges and universities and as a matter of public policy, we had better be certain that their education is second to none. We cannot afford to have a two-tier—first-class and second-class—educational system in this nation. And that is a message that every state legislature in this nation should think long and hard about. It is critically important that our AASCU-type schools be as good as the best of them, because their graduates are going to be competing with the best of them.

In addition, these schools had better be sure that they give their graduates the kind of broad and balanced education which will carry them through a lot of unexpected turns of fate in their lives and careers. Both my father and Lyndon Johnson, I remind myself, were trained to be teachers, but they were educated to be leaders in our society. If that was important then, sixty, seventy, eighty years ago, it is critical now. It is said that today's college graduate will go through three or four career changes during the course of his or her lifetime. We had better be certain that we are educating our graduates, not just training them. Education never becomes obsolete; training almost always does. When we teach our students skills, we prepare them for jobs. When we teach them how to think, we prepare them for life.

I took those convictions with me to Southwest Texas State ten years ago and I bring them with me today, honed by practice but unaltered by the hard knocks of practical experience. Indeed, my experiences at Southwest Texas reinforced those convictions.

Shortly after I was appointed to the presidency of SWT, I received a letter of congratulations from a recent graduate. Although I appreciated the sentiments, the letter was so badly written it was embarrassing. The grammar was atrocious, the punctuation was random at best, and the sentence structure was totally incomprehensible. At first I was in a state of shock that someone who had gone through four years of study at our institution—and had graduated—could write so horribly. What was even more puzzling was that his letter was quite complimentary to me personally, so I knew he couldn't be stupid. And I subsequently discovered that he had done quite well in his major. It was a puzzlement, as the King of Siam used to say in the musical.

But I had been taught an important lesson early in my life: Nobody's so worthless that he can't be used as a pitiful example. So I began showing the letter to our deans and chairs. It was then I learned that the writer wasn't a pitiful example at all. He wasn't even unique. He was rather typical—symptomatic. And the symptoms weren't limited to

English. They included an ignorance of math as well.

The depressing fact was that we were admitting hundreds of freshmen who were woefully deficient in reading, writing, spoken communication or math skills—and in too many cases, graduating them with the same deficiencies four years later. They were bright enough students. They had met our entrance requirements, which were respectable. If they survived their first two years—and many did not—they usually did well in their majors. So we were not looking at students with a lack of aptitude. Nor were we looking at a university that was academically bankrupt. Our departments were strong and were turning out well-qualified majors. The fact was, those students were falling between the academic cracks and nobody seemed able to help them.

The deeper I probed into the situation, the more disturbed I became. It soon became apparent that our students were falling between the cracks of the entire academic foundations program. Too many of them were finding ways of avoiding the required core curriculum courses that were distasteful to them or difficult for them. And the University had neither the academic delivery system nor a strong enough advising program to do much about it. In too many cases, we were turning out one-dimensional graduates—well trained in their majors, but functionally illiterate in other critical fields of study.

Our response to that situation at Southwest Texas was not dramatic; it was not brilliant; it was not revolutionary. It was simply a return to the basics. We revamped our core curriculum—our entire academic foundations program. We created a separate college of general studies which became academic "home" to all freshmen and sophomores who had not declared their majors. We placed renewed emphasis on academic advisement. We instituted a "rising junior" basic skills test in reading, writing and math, followed by mandatory remediation for those who failed it. We instituted a writing-across-the-curriculum program. And to send a signal to our students to let them know that we were serious about our expectations of them, we tightened up dramatically on our probation and suspension policies. (The first semester those policies were in effect, we suspended 830 students. That did get their attention.)

We had a lot of selling to do—internally—to get it all done. Many faculty members were reluctant to take on the responsibility for remediating those students who were deficient in the basic skills. A university shouldn't be doing the job of the elementary and secondary schools, they insisted. My answer was that when we graduate hundreds of students each year who cannot write a clear sentence or compute a simple mathematical problem, we cast a shadow on the quality of our degrees and the integrity of our diploma.

Academically, there were plenty of faculty who were perfectly happy with the status quo. As long as their departments were doing a good job of turning out well qualified majors, why worry about general studies? It was the old "If it ain't broke, don't fix it" syndrome.

* This "buller" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

One of my first acts as president of SWT was to share with the faculty my very strong feelings about the kind of education I thought we ought to be providing young people:

- Education that teaches people to think;
- Education that builds the whole man or woman as well as the expert;
- Education that establishes a base of common knowledge before it builds pinnacles of specialized knowledge.

And I told them I didn't think we were in the business of competing with the big research institutions. That isn't where we came from and I didn't think that's where we should be going. Naturally, we could compete in some specialized areas, but I did not believe that should be our driving force—our *raison d'être*.

The problem was that most of us are trained to teach and to do research in particular specialties. We think of the university as a kind of patchwork quilt with bright but isolated areas of study, each designed to prepare students in narrow emphases that we call "majors." But the model of the university as a patchwork of relatively unrelated groups of programs has a significant drawback. It divides the faculty into highly-specialized and separate groups, isolated from colleagues and community by their vocabularies, methodologies and outlook.

This has not always been the case. American higher education began with programs which were highly unified and very coherent. The first Harvard curriculum of the 1640s, for example, included only twelve subjects—all of them taught by a single faculty member who also doubled as the president of the college.

The influence of scientific and technical advances forced curriculum expansion so that by the 1820s specialty programs began to emerge—law, engineering, medicine. By the 1870s the first graduate programs were being introduced and the concept of a "major" was in place. And we've been locked into it ever since.

As the major grew in importance within the curriculum, that very critical portion of our students' studies that we call "general education" shrank in importance. In some universities, general education shrank in size to the point where students were spending most of their time working on their majors and the idea of a common knowledge base seemed to have lost both its promise and its meaning.

Even today, in too many instances, our students have no clear sense of the shape or the rationale of the academic foundations curriculum. And all too often when they complete the "required courses," they leave with a sigh of relief, instead of a sense of intellectual fulfillment. Nowhere in their "academic foundations" do they come close to achieving the ideal of a unified and coherent understructure of skills and knowledge needed to build toward their major studies.

We are running the risk of turning out well trained technicians who know and understand very little of our common social heritage, who have no understanding of the ethical dimensions of their jobs, who are cultural illiterates. I'm sure you see them every day in your institutions: students who can neither synthesize nor compute, who have no notion of unifying concepts, who understand only isolated pieces of the whole, who lack the fundamental skills of making connections and expressing ideas. This is a problem whose solution is absolutely basic to the success of every academic program—a problem that requires every institution to re-examine

the idea of the university, the fragmented patchwork, and restore coherence to the general studies program.

One of the problems is that the more we withdraw into our isolated disciplines, the less we think about the unifying whole of the academic program—and, worse yet, the less concerned we are about it. In my opinion, every university in this country ought to put its entire faculty to work redefining what their institution is about every ten years. Because until the faculty have a vision of a unifying whole, and a commitment to it, there will be none.

That's what we did at Southwest Texas State. We avoided the pitfall of simply imposing a new structure of required credit hours for each student. The faculty would have rejected it out of hand. We also avoided the equally dangerous pitfall of asking the faculty to recommend a structure of required credit hours. They would still be fighting over it, eight years later.

Instead of asking the faculty to work on inputs, we put them to work on outcomes. We asked them to tell us, in general terms, what an educated person should know; what perspectives he or she should have at graduation. We pulled the faculty out of their academic isolation and got them thinking on a university-wide basis for the first time in years.

They did their job well. They came back to us with categories of knowledge that we all agreed were essential to a liberal, undergraduate education.

Then we asked them to recommend the required credit hours that would flesh out those categories. By that time, it was too late for them to bolt the reservation. They were now thinking as members of a university community, instead of members of their individual departments. And they had bought into an overall concept of general education. Even those departments which faced the prospect losing credit hours for their majors went along with the final recommendation. For that brief but glorious period of time in our school's history, a group of turf-jealous faculty members turned themselves into university statesmen. And I want to tell you, I was—and remain—damn proud of them.

We expended a lot of time and energy in the process. Would we have been better off expending that time and energy in building up our graduate program and trying to gain approval for a doctoral program? I don't believe so. As I said a moment ago, I never saw us competing with The University of Texas or Texas A&M or The University of Houston on the graduate level.

But I did see us competing with them on the undergraduate level. I believed then and I continue to believe that an AASCU-type institution can deliver a quality undergraduate program just as well as a big research institution—and often better.

And I believe that's what we ought to be doing. In this age of scientific wonders and technological change, the basics often seem drab and unexciting. But they are still "the basics." They are still the mark of a well-rounded person. They are still the best foundation for a subsequent major and a successful career—in any field.

An appreciation of literature, art and music, a knowledge of history, an understanding of the basic sciences, a familiarity with the world around us, an ability to speak other languages, a sense of values, and an ability to communicate—these remain the bedrock of a modern education. And I believe they remain the basics of the AASCU mis-

sion. I can't think of a better recommendation for any AASCU college or university than for it to be said, "That's where you can get a good, solid, well-rounded education. That's where they teach you to think." I believe that when the word gets out, the world will beat a path to such an institution's door.

TRIBUTE TO CWO2 DUANE R. FISHER

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to CWO2 Duane R. Fisher and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall*'s sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute his wife Jackie whose reserve unit was activated in Florida during the conflict. Reservists played a crucial role in this conflict. All of the families of the *Gunston Hall*'s crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world are to be commended. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

NOSE THUMBING BY DRUG MANUFACTURERS

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the level of inflation in the health sector is hurting the entire economy, and the most inflationary part of that sector is the increase in drug prices.

The pharmaceutical manufacturers love to charge as much as dying people can afford to pay, but they also love subsidies: tax subsidies, R&D subsidies from NIH, patent protection subsidies. All this, despite the fact that they are one of the most prolific industries in America.

The following article from the National Journal of March 30, 1991, says it all:

NOSE THUMBING

In what may rank as one of the most openly defiant rebuffs by industry to government in a long time, pharmaceutical manufacturers have just given Congress and the medicare program the economic equivalent of a loud Bronx cheer.

Strapped for money, Congress and the White House adopted a law telling pharmaceutical firms that if they want to sell to the joint federal-state medicare programs, which provides medical care to 27 million low-income Americans, they must offer the same discount prices they give their best customers.

After all, Members of Congress reasoned, medicare, which spends \$5.1 billion a year on drugs, is at least as large as most of the drug companies' major customers. As it is, medicare forces doctors and hospitals to accept deep discounts for their services. And the program itself is in trouble: States are complaining that it is among their fastest-growing expenses, and governors are calling for a halt to program expansions intended to help low-income women and children.

Admittedly, the federal government was probably more interested in the \$2 billion it estimated it would save over five years (states would save another \$1.5 billion) than in any lofty policy goals. In another sense, however, Washington was merely doing what any smart company boss would do: using its market clout to force price concessions, which the state-run medicare programs had been unable to get individually.

The industry's response has been striking in its boldness and simplicity (and, some would say, in its predictability). The pharmaceutical companies merely jacked up the prices they charge their best customers.

Not only does this threaten medicare's assumed savings, but it will raise costs to a host of other government programs: the Veterans Affairs Department and federally assisted community health and family planning clinics, which can ill afford the price hikes. It will also hit other large purchasers—hospitals and health maintenance organizations (HMOs)—hard, with their patients likely to pay the bill.

But the nose-thumbing the industry has given Congress and its big private customers may come back to haunt it. With health care inflation averaging 8 percent a year over the past decade, and with general inflation just 4.7 percent a year, Congress and employers have gotten increasingly daring in imposing spending controls on doctors and hospitals.

Now, a few have not so subtly suggested, it ought to be the pharmaceutical industry's

turn. Consider that the average annual hike in pharmaceutical prices has been 9.6 percent a year—more than double that of inflation—and that the industry boasts one of the highest rates of return on invested capital of all industries.

Traditionally, Congress has lacked the means to control the industry, short of legislating outright price controls, because the federal government doesn't pay the drug manufacturers directly, as it does doctors and hospitals. Medicare doesn't cover most drugs, and medicare has typically reimbursed individuals for their purchases from drugstores, which are merely the retailers.

Still, concern over rising drug prices is growing, and not merely in Congress. Sandoz Pharmaceuticals is the subject of more than 20 state lawsuits, a Federal Trade Commission investigation and hearings by Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, in early March over possible antitrust violations in its marketing of an important new drug for schizophrenia called Clozaril. Sandoz initially said that would-be users must get their blood monitored weekly by a home health care company, Caremark, to guard against a dangerous side effect.

Senate Special Committee on Aging chairman David Pryor, D-Ark., who sponsored the medicare drug pricing bill, recently asked Health and Human Services Secretary Louis W. Sullivan to take a close look at federal tax and research subsidies to the drug industry. He also suggested that Sullivan examine using the law of eminent domain to contract with some manufacturers to produce drugs at lower prices. The law, Pryor's office said, is usually invoked in war or when the government feels taxpayers aren't getting a fair price for a necessary product. Such a time, Pryor not so subtly implied, may now be at hand.

Pharmaceutical companies' wining and dining of doctors drew the attention of Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee chairman Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., last December. Their spending to build goodwill with physicians and help brand name drugs keep their market share once they go off patent has increased dramatically in the past decade. Those costs are passed on to consumers, and the programs influence doctors to change their prescribing practices, various witnesses said.

Other consumers are joining in the chorus of protest. A group of AIDS patients sued Burroughs Wellcome Co. in mid-March over its AIDS drug AZT. The company has already had to lower its price for the drug twice in the face of public charges of price gouging. Now, AIDS activists are challenging the validity of the company's exclusive patent on the drug, saying the federal government underwrote most of its discovery, testing and development.

The industry's standard response has been to argue that its products are bargains at any price. Schering-Plough recently underwrote a much publicized study by a prestigious consulting firm that concluded that "millions of lives and billions of dollars will be saved in the next 25 years, thanks to advances made possible by pharmaceutical research," in the words of the company press release. "In fact," the release continues, "investments in new drug development can be viewed as a vital part of the solution to cut spiraling health care costs."

But the old argument may be losing a bit of its resonance, not merely with government bill payers, but also with the private hospitals, clinics and HMOs that have found their drug prices suddenly jacked up. If and

when the government finally turns its full attention to the problem of pharmaceutical costs, the industry may find it has few friends left.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN P. FRIED, EDUCATOR

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and pay special tribute to Mr. John P. Fried, who is retiring after 38 years of service to the North Merrick, NY, Union Free School District. Mr. Fried will be honored at a retirement dinner held by his colleagues on May 3, 1991.

John P. Fried began his long association with the North Merrick schools as a shop teacher in 1953. He went on to teach sixth grade students, then became assistant principal, and finally, was appointed principal of Camp Avenue School.

A philosopher once said, "Education has for its object the formation of character." Like any worthy goal, character building in our youth is not easily realized, particularly during times as turbulent as we have seen in the fifties, sixties, seventies, eighties, and nineties. Yet, John Fried has dedicated his professional life to building character in the young people of North Merrick and I am pleased to report that his success stands as an inspiration to colleagues and as a blessing to students.

Mr. Speaker, as a lifelong resident of the Village of East Rockaway, a community not far from North Merrick, I have come to learn about the important differences that John Fried has made in the lives of his students. His outstanding work as an educator has greatly improved the quality of life in and around the Fourth Congressional District. Accordingly, I am pleased to consider John Fried a neighbor and proud to have the privilege of representing him in this House.

BIZARRE PRIORITIES ON ARMS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues an editorial that appeared in the New York Times on March 21, 1991, concerning the administration's proposal to allow the Export-Import Bank to finance arms sales to the Middle East.

There can be no lasting peace in the Middle East if arms sales to the countries of the region continue apace. Accordingly, I consider this Eximbank proposal most inappropriate because it will serve to encourage—not discourage—arms proliferation.

BIZARRE PRIORITIES ON ARMS

It's a propitious moment to curb arms sales. Iraq had just demonstrated the perils of arming states to the teeth in the Middle East. And arms buyers and sellers are looking to Washington for leadership. But instead of trying to negotiate restraints, President Bush seems eager to reopen the Middle

East arms bazaar. It's up to Congress to reverse his priorities.

Responding to pressures from U.S. defense contractors and their Congressional backers, Mr. Bush wants the Export-Import Bank, a Government agency, to underwrite sales of arms to states that can't afford them by guaranteeing up to \$1 billion in bank loans. That would supplement the loan guarantees the Pentagon already provides.

And just weeks after forgiving billions in loans to Egypt, Mr. Bush intends to sell it \$1.6 billion in new weapons. That deal represents just a fraction of the \$18 billion in arms that the Administration is planning to sell to the Middle East in the coming year.

Oddly, in his speech to Congress on March 6, Mr. Bush put a high priority on curbing chemical, biological and nuclear arms in the region. But he said nothing about conventional arms, which suggests that he has yet to learn one of the larger lessons of the Persian Gulf war: in this unstable region, arms have a nasty way of outlasting alliances. Congress can get him to reconsider. It can hold up the Egyptian sale and vote down the Ex-Im Bank credits.

Why the rush to sell more arms? For one thing, the defense budget is on the way down, and U.S. arms makers are lobbying hard to boost sales abroad to offset declining Pentagon purchases. For another, the gulf war alarmed Turkey, Saudi Arabia and other states in the region, sharpening their appetite for weapons.

Defense Secretary Cheney even tries to justify the sales as a way to minimize U.S. presence on the ground. But he overlooks the Saudi Army's tentative performance in the war, which suggests that even new weapons won't enable the Saudis to defend themselves. And he ignores purposes other than self-defense that new weapons could serve buyers. Just look at Iraq.

Other circumstances make a rare opportunity to slow arms trafficking. Hungry buyers now want American-made weapons. Thus the usual argument that they will turn elsewhere if the U.S. doesn't satisfy their needs may not apply. Impressed by preliminary reports of U.S. technological prowess, buyers are less likely to settle for second-best.

That gives Washington extra leverage on its competitors in the arms market to cooperate in trimming sales. And other suppliers, like the Soviet Union, seem ready to cooperate.

Middle Eastern buyers will also have trouble paying for new arms. Egypt and Turkey are in poor shape economically. Israel is preoccupied with providing for the resettlement of Soviet Jews. Even oil-rich Saudi Arabia is borrowing to pay its share of the costs of the gulf war.

Seldom has the chance to restrain arms peddling been greater than it is today. If President Bush wants a really new world order, he could start by trying to negotiate constraints on arms sales.

UBM DEBUTANTES COTILLION

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, the First District of Indiana is rich in the cultural diversity of its residents and the attributes that each of these separate ethnic groups contribute to the entire northwest Indiana community. This

weekend, on Saturday, April 13, I will have the opportunity to experience and to share in a traditional debutantes cotillion sponsored by the Union Benefica Mexicana. The cotillion, exclusively for 15- and 16-year-old young women, is a traditional rite of passage whereby the family presents their daughter to society. The evening will begin with a special ceremony at the Our Lady of Guadalupe Church in East Chicago, IN where the mother of the debutante will present her to the church. After this ceremony, the program will continue at the UBM Hall as the father will officially present his daughter to society.

This year the following debutantes will be presented to the community: Junay Vasquez, Carmela Gastelu, Sandra Hernandez, Krishna Vitela, Rosa Anguiano, Elsa Madrigal, Connie Ramirez, Rose Nieves, Maria Rojas, Maria Tirado, Marlene Medina, Yesenia Rodriguez, and Juanita Rodriguez.

Arranging a program such as this requires a great deal of hard work and dedication. Therefore, I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge the efforts and contributions of Judith Herrera, the coordinator of the program, and Mr. Tony Barreda, the president of the Union Benefica Mexicana.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the UBM for sponsoring this annual event; applauding the parents of these young women on their efforts to bring their children to this stage in their lives; and, encouraging these young women to take all that has been given to them by their parents and this community and to build on it as they move forward in their lives.

TRIBUTE TO LT. CHARLES H. MATTHEWS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Charles H. Matthews and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

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I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

RECOGNITION OF BILL FITZSIMMONS

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Bill Fitzsimmons, executive director of the Minnesota Valley Action Council [MVAC] and winner of the 1990 Region IX Outstanding Contributions to Social Services Award. The award is presented by Region IX Social Services Association to that person who consistently demonstrates a willingness to serve others in the social services arena.

As executive director of MVAC, Bill heads a \$15 million, 220-person organization that serves over 20,000 low-income and disadvantaged people of our State. Bill has spent most of his adult life in the social services arena and has lived by the MVAC motto of helping people help themselves.

Bill has been active in local, State, regional, and national organizations and currently serves as president of the Six State Mid-America Region Five Community Action Association. Three years ago he helped develop a program called South Central Plus, which serves the community by finding ways to do more for others with less dollars.

Those who know Bill say he offers people a hand, not a handout. That's what we'll need to really lift people out of poverty. As one close associate of Bill said, "Bill faces adversity with a gentle Irish wit and is an avid advocate of teaching people to help themselves." His success in this area is demonstrated by the variety of programs developed by Minnesota Valley Action Council. Many of these have become State and national models.

Bill has committed his life to helping others recognize their own potential. His achievements demonstrate the highest qualities of leadership and provide an example for those who are privileged to know him.

TRIBUTE TO CHAI LIFELINE

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the occasion of the third annual Chai Lifeline/Camp Simcha dinner, which is to be held on Sunday, April 28, 1991, in Manhattan.

The proceeds of the dinner will fund Chai Lifeline, a Jewish-sponsored, nonprofit organization serving the New York area, Florida, and Israel, which provides a wide variety of support services to children and adults with disabilities, serious illnesses, or deep personal losses. Other services offered by Chai Lifeline include free tutoring, holiday parties for ill children, and big brother/sister programs.

Chai Lifeline also sponsors Camp Simcha, the only kosher summer camp program for children with cancer who attend free of charge. Camp Simcha offers a unique experience where cancer-stricken youth can interact with their peers in a social setting.

I should like to congratulate two prominent individuals who will be honored at this year's dinner for their dedication and support to Chai Lifeline/Camp Simcha projects. They are the guest of honor, Mr. Ron Stern, president of Slimfast Foods, and Chai Lifeline's Volunteer of the Year, Mrs. Esther Weinberger. I join my colleagues in wishing Chai Lifeline all the best for a successful event.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER WEEK

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize and support National Volunteer Week which takes place during the week of April 21 to 27. Volunteers all over the country have a very positive effect on the community they serve and the lives of those they know. I am very proud that I have many volunteers currently serving in my district.

I would especially like to pay tribute to the women and men in the Tuolumne General Hospital Auxiliary who have volunteered 14,085 hours in the past year. I greatly appreciate the time and effort that they dedicate to Tuolumne General. Their contribution to the hospital is extremely valuable to those at Tuolumne General as well as to the community at large.

During National Volunteer Week, let us all remember to acknowledge the hard work of volunteers like those at Tuolumne General who have made sacrifices in order to serve their community. Volunteers provide vital services to society and their dedication should be applauded on this important occasion.

FLORIDA CHRISTIAN SCHOOL EXPRESSES ITS LOVE OF COUNTRY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Florida Christian School in Miami has this year founded the Elementary Honor's Choir, an exciting performing group of children in grades three through six. The program was initiated by Mrs. Adriana M. Brigham, the group's director and Mrs. Barbara Kingman, the accompanist. In their own words, Mrs. Brigham and Mrs. Kingman have formed this group to: "Serve our God, our great country, and of course, our community."

The Elementary's Honor's Choir's repertoire is devoted primarily to the singing of patriotic songs such as: "America," "We Are the Kids of America," and "Freedom, Freedom." The Choir has endeavored to serve the community by singing for auctions, community gatherings, nursing homes, and most recently at a naturalization ceremony. I know that those attendees of the ceremony who were receiving their citizenship felt truly welcomed by our country through the beautiful voices of the Elementary Honor's Choir.

I would like to recognize each of these children for helping us to remember reverence for our great land. I commend: Diana Balboa, Cindy Montes de Oca, Nicole Shervington, Brian Perdomo, Alberto Rodriguez, Alexandra Bachelier, Jennifer Santmier, Rachel Warren, Hannah Zies, Melanie Brookins, Stephanie Gemmell, Mosas Perez, Daniel Rodriguez, Silvia Moriyon, Courtney Mussey, Juan Reyes, Brooke Chitwood, Jessica Warren, Maithe Gonzales, Michelle Nunez, Marc Moore, Abel Valdes, Kerry Brown, Adriana Canales, Jocelynn Dieguez, Magdiel Puig, Merinda Hale, Tracy Myers, Erika Niewieroski, Marissa Guillen, Victoria Brigham, Katie Hammon, Rachel Blanco, Helen Rivera, Murisa Schwartz, Amanda Visser, Anna Lima, Jeannine Miranda, Gonzalo DeSilva, David Brookins, Manuel Arisso. And I also would like to once again note the group's director, Mrs. Brigham and its accompanist, Mrs. Kingman for their guidance.

TRIBUTE TO ENS. JOSEPH R. SCHNEIDER

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Ens. Joseph R. Schneider and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the

economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall*'s sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall*'s crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

THE ORPHAN DRUG WINDFALL PROFITS TAX ACT OF 1991

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the Orphan Drug Windfall Profits Tax Act of 1991, a corrective measure designed to address a pattern of abuse of the provisions of the Orphan Drug Act of 1983.

The measure creates a windfall profits tax that will only affect companies that abuse orphan drug status for their products, and a special incentive provision for pharmaceutical companies that produce true orphans.

President Bush, unfortunately, vetoed last Congress' reasonable bipartisan reforms of the Orphan Drug Act of 1983. I was disappointed by his veto, for these reforms would have helped millions of Americans whose lives depend on available—and affordable—medically necessary orphan drugs.

Surely, no one can argue that pharmaceutical drug manufacturers should profiteer on the backs of the unfortunate few with rare diseases or medical conditions. But, unbelievably, that has not been the case. A handful of orphan drug makers somehow interpret orphan drug status as a license to profiteer. The time to correct this injustice is now.

The National Commission on Orphan Diseases estimates that between 10 and 20 million Americans suffer from approximately 5,000 known rare diseases. In the 20 years

before the 1983 Act, only 10 orphan drugs were developed. In the 8 years since enactment of the Orphan Drug Act, more than 40 orphan drugs have been approved and hundreds more are in the research and development stages.

Before the 1983 Orphan Drug Act, drug companies had no incentive to produce drugs for rare diseases—drugs that would have been unprofitable because of the high costs and relatively few patient customers. Thus, few orphan drugs were developed, and millions of people with rare diseases were ignored. Clearly, the 1983 Orphan Drug Act's intent of providing incentives to produce needed specialty drugs has worked, providing an immeasurable benefit to millions of Americans.

In a number of cases, companies have used the Orphan Drug Act and its exclusive market provisions to make windfall profits. They have developed miracle drugs which are priced at outrageous levels. The medicines are often bought by the taxpayer through Medicare or Medicaid. In some cases, the cost of the drug can actually drive individuals into poverty and once again the cost of the drug is borne by taxpayer-supported Medicaid.

For the past 2 years, I have been involved in Medicare's relationship with Amgen, the maker of a kidney dialysis orphan drug, EPO. Last year, before the Ways and Means Health Subcommittee, the HHS IG's office testified that the annual cost for EPO to Medicare had nearly tripled, to \$265 million, due to a higher than expected market penetration. "So what's the rub?" you might be asking. Amgen, the maker of EPO, reports that the cost of developing this drug was \$170 million. Thus, in 1 year, the full cost to Amgen has more than been recovered—plus interest.

Medicare's coverage of kidney dialysis services offers Amgen an established, stable market opportunity. Market share is virtually guaranteed, and certainly does not require the same intensive marketing costs of other drug markets.

Amgen will reap hundreds upon hundreds of millions of windfall profits at Medicare's—taxpayer's—expense. Amgen is laughing all the way to the bank with the money provided by the Orphan Drug Act's lack of reasonable pricing provisions.

Amgen's experience with EPO is not unique. The July 1990 issues of the Columbia Journal of Law estimates that it presently takes approximately 10 years and an average of \$97 million to develop an orphan drug. Protropin, a growth hormone developed by Genentech, costs between \$10,000 and \$30,000 a year per person for treatment. Genentech invested \$45 million to develop this drug, according to the same issue of the Columbia Journal of Law. Although about 10,000 Americans benefit from Protropin, Genentech generated \$123 million in revenue in 1989 from this orphan drug alone, according to a May, 1990 Wall Street Journal article. Genentech has recovered more than double its investment in just 1 year.

Can anything be done to continue to encourage the development of orphan drugs—without price gouging? Can we continue to find these miracle cures—and afford to buy the cures?

Yes, if we amend the Orphan Drug Act to keep the incentives and recapture windfall profits above a fair level.

Previous Orphan Drug Act reforms would have eliminated market exclusivity if the patient population for such an orphan drug exceeded 200,000. But such a reform proposal would have no effect whatsoever on the profiteering practices of Amgen and Genentech.

My proposal would. Pharmaceutical firms would not be making these excessive profits if it were not for the federally protected market that we create for them under the Orphan Drug Act. The only way to correct these abuses without discouraging the development of orphan drugs is to create a windfall profits tax that will recapture excessive benefits of market monopoly.

Under my bill, a pharmaceutical company would be able to recapture two times its developmental costs, and generate up to 25 percent annual profit from its orphan drugs. This level—25 percent—is a reasonable estimate of the average market profit for the brand prescription drug industry. This profit rate, along with the recapture rate, will still allow for a huge profit to be made by companies producing true orphan drugs.

The windfall profits tax will limit excessive profits, and the medically-needy public will not be exploited by the developers of these essential drugs. The windfall profits tax would apply during the 7-year market exclusivity granted upon receipt of Federal orphan drug status.

Most orphan drugs serve a small patient base. The drug companies which act responsibly in serving these patient populations are to be commended. The incentives provided these true orphan drug makers are deserved and should be maintained. A handful of drug manufacturers, however, are profiteering on the backs of patients and the taxpayer.

I feel quite strongly that my legislation will solve the existing problems, while still encouraging the development of medically necessary orphan drugs for millions of American patients.

THE REVEREND JOAN BROWN CAMPBELL: AT THE TOP OF HER PROFESSION

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer congratulations to my dear friend, the Reverend Joan Brown Campbell, a successful wife, mother, and community volunteer, who, in the middle years of her life, has risen to the very top of her second profession: general secretary of the National Council of Churches.

This is a rare honor because Mrs. Campbell is the second woman and the first female minister to serve as general secretary in the 40-year history of the organization which encompasses 32 Christian denominations with 42 million members. The National Council of Churches is the largest ecumenical body in the United States.

Joan Brown Campbell has standing as a minister in both the Christian Church (Disci-

ples of Christ) and the American Baptist Church (U.S.A.). The Reverend Campbell has a bachelor's degree in English and speech and a master's in education from the University of Michigan. She studied urban ministry at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, OH before she was ordained in 1980.

Joan Brown Campbell is considered a role model both within her church and within her family and community. Her colleagues call her a motivator, a reconciler, a seasoned ecumenist. Her daughter, well-known Ohio Representative Jane Louise Campbell is quoted as saying her mother gave her and her two brothers a sense of social responsibility and a "sense of responsibility to the family and home."

As a measure of the love and respect held for the Reverend Jane Brown Campbell, the congregation of her home church, the Heights Christian Church in Shaker Heights, OH is planning a celebratory service for the Reverend Campbell on April 25, 1991. The New York Times wrote an excellent profile of this truly extraordinary woman from which I have borrowed to capture some of the spirit of this loving and lovely lady, and I am pleased to offer it in its entirety for reprinting in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The article follows:

ECUMENIST IN CHARGE: JOAN B. CAMPBELL

(By Ari L. Goldman)

PORTLAND, ORE., Nov. 15—Until she was 40 years old, the Rev. Joan Brown Campbell was a full-time mother, wife, housekeeper and community volunteer.

WOMAN IN THE NEWS

Just two days after her 59th birthday, Ms. Campbell was elected to the top ecumenical position in the nation, the general secretary of the National Council of Churches.

"Imagine what she would be doing if she had started at 22," her daughter, Jane Louise Campbell, said Wednesday night on the eve of her mother's election.

The elder Ms. Campbell was described by colleagues as a "seasoned ecumenist," a "motivator, enabler and reconciler" and a woman with a deep faith and open mind.

But to her daughter, the eldest of her three children (Ms. Campbell has two sons, Paul Jr. and James), the new general secretary was a towering role model.

"She gave us a sense of social responsibility and a sense of responsibility to the family and home," said the younger Ms. Campbell, the mother of two young children and a Representative in the Ohio Legislature.

MEMORIES OF THE 1960'S

The daughter remembered when, in the 1960's, her family got bomb threats after they invited the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. to preach in their church in the Cleveland suburb of Shaker Heights. "My mother's reaction was: 'Clean up under your beds. The police will be looking for bombs, and I don't want them to find any mess under there.'"

Ms. Campbell, currently the head of the American office of the World Council of Churches, will take the helm of the National Council in March. She will succeed James A. Hamilton, a United Methodist layman, who did not run for re-election.

Ms. Campbell will be the second woman and the first female minister to serve in the post in the organization's 40-year history.

The National Council of Churches is the nation's largest ecumenical body, encompassing 32 Christian denominations with 42 million members. These include the so-called mainline churches, like the Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians; the historic black churches, like the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Orthodox churches, including the Antiochian, Armenian, Coptic, Greek, Syrian and the Orthodox Church in America.

POLICY AND CHARITY

While the denominations act independently, the council links them in activities from interfaith dialogue to overseas relief. The council also issues public-policy statements, like the one approved this week condemning the American military buildup in the Persian Gulf.

The council suffered a loss of influence and a decline in membership in the 1980's, when it was overshadowed on the national scene by the Roman Catholic bishops, who spoke out on nuclear arms and abortion, and the evangelical Protestant churches, who make their influence felt through organizations like the Moral Majority. It was also battered by internal divisions and strife that resulted from a huge reorganization.

In an interview, Ms. Campbell said she did not expect the council to return to the influence it exerted in 1958, when President Dwight D. Eisenhower laid the cornerstone for its headquarters at 475 Riverside Drive in Manhattan.

"I'm not nostalgic," she said. "I think we need to be as strong a voice as we can exercise in this period of history."

SEARCHING FOR THE SPIRITUAL

"Never during the 20 years I have worked within the ecumenical movement have I sensed a time when unity was more urgent," she added. "We are a nation on the brink of war, faced with increased racism and economic insecurity. We are a people searching for spiritual answers in the face of an uncertain future."

Ms. Campbell said she hopes to strengthen the council by emphasizing its variety of churches, and by reaching out and inspiring the young who she said are ready to be brought into the churches. "When people think of the council, they think of the mainline churches," she said. "We have to work hard in making our diversity known."

Joan Brown Campbell, who was born Nov. 13, 1931, in Youngstown, Ohio, has standing as a minister in both the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and the American Baptist Churches (U.S.A.). She received a bachelor's degree in English and speech and a master's in education from the University of Michigan and studied urban ministry at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland before being ordained in 1980.

Ms. Campbell, who was divorced when her children were teenagers, continues to have a cordial relationship with her former husband, Paul Campbell Sr., a lawyer. The two get together each year with their children and grandchildren for Thanksgiving dinners. She lives in Manhattan, said she enjoys Broadway plays and walking along Riverside Drive. She will use almost any business trip as an excuse to stop in Cleveland to visit her four grandchildren, ages 4, 3, 2 and 1.

MS. INSIDE, MS. OUTSIDE

Ms. Campbell said that she relished and never regretted the years she devoted to raising her family. "It taught me patience, perseverance and risk-taking," she said.

Margaret Sonnenday of St. Louis, who headed the search committee that chose the

new general secretary, said Ms. Campbell had the advantage of being both an insider in the council (she worked there before going to the World Council in 1985) and being an outsider during its difficult years in the later 1980's.

If she had heard any criticism of the candidate, Ms. Sonnenday said, it was that "in her enthusiasm" Ms. Campbell would forge ahead with projects before building a consensus.

Ms. Campbell said she was aware of the criticism. In her new job, she said, she would "keep testing" and keep looking behind her to make sure "the people are with me."

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE ROBERT WELTY CRAWFORD

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to an outstanding Missourian, Robert Welty Crawford, who passed away recently at the age of 64. He was a former secretary of state and State representative for Missouri.

Born in Nevada, MO, he attended schools in Vernon County and graduated from Nevada High School. After receiving a bachelor's degree from the University of Missouri-Columbia, he served in World War II and the Korean war. When he was released from the military service in 1953 as a first lieutenant, Bob returned to Nevada and founded the Crawford Real Estate Co.

Robert Crawford was elected to the Missouri House in 1954 and represented Vernon County for two terms. After showing his leadership abilities in the House of Representatives, he became the administrative assistant to Gov. James T. Blair, Jr., in 1959. While administrative assistant to the Governor, he was instrumental in creating the Missouri Academy of Squires of which he was an honorary member. In 1960, he was appointed as the youngest secretary of state in Missouri history.

After serving as the executive vice president of the Association of General Merchandise Chains in Washington, DC, he returned to Missouri in 1977 to become executive vice president of the Missouri Bankers Association until his recent retirement.

Robert Crawford led a life of total dedication to the State of Missouri and will be missed dearly. He is survived by his wife Carol, his two daughters, Elizabeth and Jennifer, and his brother, B.J. Crawford.

TRIBUTE TO LT. GERALD F. HORTON

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Gerald F. Horton and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

TUFTONIA'S WEEK

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, later this month I will be joining other Tufts University graduates in observing "Tuftonia's Week," an annual tradition for the more than 65,000 Tufts alumni. This holiday of sorts derives its name from the title of a venerable Tufts football fight song written by E.W. Hayes, class of 1916.

Tufts graduates are a special breed and we thoroughly enjoy revisiting and reliving our academic years through "Tuftonia's Week." Not all of us can return to Medford, MA to take part in the festivities, but each of us does take time out during this unique week to remember the special bond we have with our fellow graduates and with our alma mater.

As part of "Tuftonia's Week," alumni, among other things, can take part in a reforestation program Tufts and the Forest Service Division of the Department of Agriculture have put together. For a \$10 donation to the Plant-a-Tree Program, alumni receive a certificate acknowledging a tree has been planted in a national forest in their name.

There are about 7,900 students currently enrolled at Tufts University, all future

"Tuftonia's Week," celebrants. As usual, these students are a diverse group, representing all 50 States and nearly 100 foreign countries.

As one honored and proud Tufts University graduate, I urge my colleagues in the Congress to join me in honoring my 65,000 fellow Tufts graduates during this special week of celebration.

**MR. FRANK TUCKER RETIRES
AFTER 35 YEARS OF SERVICE**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Frank (Francis) Tucker who is retiring this June from the San Lorenzo Unified School District in California's Ninth Congressional District.

Mr. Tucker began his career with the San Lorenzo Unified School District in July 1956 as a teacher at Bohannon Junior High School. In 1979, he was assigned to Hesperian Elementary School where he has taught until now. During his 35 years with the district, he has taught history and math in addition to the self-contained classroom assignments he has held at the elementary school level.

During his tenure at Lorenzo Manor School, Mr. Tucker initiated the schools Charger Club which is a club designed to promote student's self-esteem by involving them in community activities in addition to their school activities. Mr. Tucker also served as the vice president of the San Lorenzo District Teacher's Association, president of the Bohannon Junior High School Faculty, president of the Curriculum Council at the district level, and was the initiator of the Block H Program at Hesperian School.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Mr. Tucker for 35 years of dedicated service to the San Lorenzo schools and to the community and to wish him well in his retirement.

**TRIBUTE TO DR. FRANCIS S.
PORRETTA**

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Dr. Francis S. Porretta. Dr. Porretta was born on September 4, 1900, in Buffalo, NY. The doctor's parents were Italian immigrants. His ancestral home was Calta Vetura, a small town near Palermo, Sicily. Dr. Porretta was raised in the small town of Lockport, NY.

At the age of 18 the doctor was admitted to the University of Michigan, and began his studies in engineering. During one of his semester breaks, his mother told him that she hoped he would become a doctor. So upon returning to the university he transferred to the pre-medicine course of study. Because of the large size of his family, which had eight chil-

dren, Dr. Porretta had to finance his own education. He was able to do this by toiling on the farms of Niagara County, NY during the summer, working in the boarding house he lived in at the university, and by working as a barber. Because of his prowess at barbering he became the first student to have his own chair at the student union barber shop.

Dr. Porretta received his undergraduate degree from the University of Michigan, and continued his studies at the university's school of medicine. The doctor completed his studies in 1925 and became an intern at Providence Hospital in Detroit. Through his medical career Dr. Porretta was involved with many professional associations such as the American Medical Association, Michigan State Medical Society, Wayne County Medical Society, and the American College of Surgeons. The doctor's career culminated in being named the chief of staff of Providence Hospital in Southfield, MI.

In addition to his 3 sons, Dr. Porretta had 18 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren. They count among them a surgeon, a research scientist, several attorneys, a banker, a professional singer, an actor, and a physical therapist.

The way in which Dr. Porretta lived his life compelled the Italian Study Group of Troy, MI to name him the Italian-American of the year. This honor is bestowed on individuals who reflect the highest traditions of the Italian-American heritage: God, country, and family.

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO HOWARD
GENTRY, SR.**

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to congratulate Mr. Howard Gentry, Jr., on the occasion of his 70th birthday on April 15. On Saturday, April 13, I will join a group of Mr. Gentry's family, friends, colleagues, and admirers in a tribute to this great man.

Mr. Gentry is responsible for the so-called golden era of athletics at Tennessee State University in my hometown, Nashville, TN. I ask my colleagues to review an outline of Mr. Gentry's accomplishments I submit for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and to join me in paying tribute to this remarkable and great man.

HOWARD C. GENTRY

Howard C. Gentry was born in Columbus, Ohio on April 15, 1921. He began a distinguished athletic career at West High School where he participated in football, basketball, and track. He was selected for All City Tackle in 1937 and again in 1938. His interest in football continued when he entered Florida A&M University, where he became an All-Conference and All-American tackle. He received a B.S. degree in Health and Physical Education from FAMU in 1943.

After graduation Gentry entered the armed services, earning the rank of Second Lieutenant and serving in Europe.

Gentry launched his coaching career at North Carolina A&T in 1946. He was honored by having one of his former college coaches,

who was then the head of the Physical Education Department and Head football coach at A&T College, to ask him to come to work for him as assistant football coach and head baseball coach. While serving in these capacities his baseball team won a conference championship in 1947.

In 1948, Gentry was called to Wilberforce State University, in Ohio, to serve as line coach. It was there that he attracted the attention of TSU's President W.S. Davis and Director of Athletics/Head Football Coach, Henry A. Kean.

He came to TSU in 1949 and served under Kean, with distinction, as a teacher, head line coach and as Intramural director. In 1952, he received his Masters Degree from Ohio State University. In 1955, after Kean became full-time athletic director, he was named head football coach. His 1956 team was 10-0-0 and became Black national champions; also, that year he was selected Coach-of-the-Year.

His lifetime record as head football coach was 42 wins, 10 losses and one tie. During this same period he also boasted a 22 game win streak; his greatest win, however, was the game his team won, 41-39, over Florida A&M, his Alma Mater and his former coach, Jake Gaither, in the 1956 Orange Blossom Classic in the Orange Bowl.

After six years as head football coach, Gentry became Athletic Director in 1961. TSU's athletics enjoyed a "Golden Era" of progress during his tenure, with the football team posting a winning streak of 24 games. TSU teams participated in numerous events. The football team played its first post season game against an NCAA affiliated school. The game was against Ball State in the Grantland Rice Bowl, with a final score of 14-14. Another highlight was the regional telecast of the 1973 game with Grambling from Hale Stadium by ABC-Television.

Basketball also prospered. From 1969 through 1976, the TSU Tigers played in all but two NCAA Division II South Regional Tournaments, winning four times, finishing second twice, third once and forth once. Team participated in NCAA championship play in 1963 and 1967 and in 1961 the team was the UPI College Champion, the Associated Press Champion in 1961 and 1962.

Under Gentry's leadership TSU became one of the nation's tops in football players drafted by the pros. The 1971 team ranked third in the nation with a total of nine draftees. The 1975 team gained the distinction of having all five seniors on the squad drafted by the pros.

During this era, the famous Tigerbell Women's Track Team continued its upsurge by developing talented performers who participated with distinction both nationally and internationally.

Shortly after becoming TSU's athletic director, Gentry became a moving force in the affairs of the National Collegiate Athletic Association as well as the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics.

He served on the NCAA College Division Basketball Committee for eight years. In 1975 he was named Chairman of the NCAA Division II Basketball Tournament Committee. Gentry served on the prestigious NCAA Council from 1971 to 1973. He was the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics Second Secretary from 1970-75 and served on the Executive Committee as third vice-president prior to his retirement.

After retiring in 1976 he continued his activity in athletics by performing technical and evaluative services for the National Youth Sports Program.

Gentry was asked to return to Tennessee State University in May 1986 as Acting Director of Athletics following a ten year retirement from the University. He was instrumental in TSU becoming a member of the Ohio Valley Conference.

Presently, Gentry continues to be active in Church, Civic and Community affairs. He is a trustee of First Baptist Church, Capitol Hill, a charter member and past president of Optimist Club of Central Nashville, Life member of the NAACP, Vice Chairman of the Metropolitan Nashville Auditorium Commission, Secretary to the WDCN Telecommunications Advisory Committee, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Kelly Miller Smith Towers which serve the elderly and handicapped, and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Coalition to Save Black Colleges.

For his exemplary service, many honors have been bestowed upon him, some of which are induction into the Citizens Savings Athletic Foundation Hall of Fame for Directors of Athletics, induction into the Florida A & M Sports Hall of Fame, an Outstanding Service Award presented by Tennessee State University, a Distinguished Service Award presented by the NCAA Council, induction into the TSU Sports Hall of Fame. But the most single honor has been the naming of a building on TSU's campus the Howard C. Gentry, Physical Education, Recreation and Convocation Complex.

TRIBUTE TO LT. (JG.) THOMAS J. DEVENS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. (jg.) Thomas J. Devens and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the

world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

A SALUTE TO MILWAUKEE TEACHER MARY FOWLKES, APRIL 10, 1991: "MARY FOWLKES DAY"

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely proud to rise today to commend Mary Fowlkes, a Milwaukee public school teacher who served in the Persian Gulf, and to welcome her home to Jackie Robinson Middle School on "Mary Fowlkes Day."

Ms. Fowlkes serves in the 303d Division of the Coast Guard Reserve, the first Coast Guard Reserve unit to be activated in 20 years. Although she was surprised that her unit was activated, she gladly set aside her duties as a teacher and assumed her responsibilities as a soldier.

Ms. Fowlkes teaches physical education to all 500 students at Jackie Robinson Middle School and, even in her absence, she taught them about commitment and pride. The students exchanged letters with Ms. Fowlkes and in the process learned some realities about politics, geography, and war. Our young people need positive role models, and it is with pride that we recognize Mary Fowlkes for her ability to balance her professional life with her commitment to the Armed Forces.

April 10, 1991, has been declared "Mary Fowlkes Day" at Jackie Robinson Middle School. Hundreds of people will be on hand that day to applaud her homecoming, and I stand with the students, faculty, and staff, in saying thank you to Mary Fowlkes for a job well done.

IN RECOGNITION OF PLAY-IT-SAFE INTERNATIONAL

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the efforts of Play-It-Safe International which is an awareness program used to alert parents and children on how to prevent dangerous situations through education. The program helps children understand commonsense rules about personal safety and crime prevention.

Play-It-Safe is an all volunteer, nonprofit organization that was founded in 1977 as a cooperative project between law enforcement

agencies, concerned citizens and others who came together in order to provide vital education relating to safety. From its start in Fresno, CA, the program has spread all over the country as well as all over the world.

I would like to take this opportunity to honor and thank all of the volunteers, organizations, and corporations that have helped over 456,000 children and parents avoid situations where potential for injury is great. I appreciate all of the hard work by Play-It-Safe International to bring readily understandable educational materials about safety to our youths.

CROATIAN 50-YEAR MEMBER BANQUET

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, April 14, 1991, I will have the honor of being the guest speaker at the Croatian Fraternal Union Lodge No. 170 50-Year Member Recognition Banquet. CFU Lodge No. 170 was founded over 80 years ago in Gary, IN as a social and fraternal organization for the numerous Croatian immigrants that came to northwest Indiana for a better quality of life and the opportunity to succeed in America. In addition to being a gathering place for northwest Indiana Croatians, such as myself, Lodge No. 170 has provided all of the residents of northwest Indiana, regardless of nationality, the opportunity to share in and to learn more about the Croatian heritage. Whether it was from the annual picnics and dances sponsored by the lodge, or by its hosting of the Duquesne University Tamburitza Dance Troupe, all residents of northwest Indiana have benefited due to the lodge's activities. This fine tradition continues today in a beautiful, modern headquarters in Merrillville, IN.

As a proud member of Lodge No. 170, it gives me great pleasure to recognize and honor the following individuals for their 50-year commitment to ensuring that the Croatian heritage is preserved in northwest Indiana: Ann Antol, Stephen Benko, Helen A. Burroughs, Peter J. Bianco, Mary Collins, George Crnogorac, Catherine Davich, Mary Cvitkovich, Zora Frankovich, Rosemary Hart, Joseph Klicek, Mary Kustura, Stephanie Montoro, Joseph Luketic, Louise Poje, Alfreda Nasipak, Eva Starcevic, Mary Svetich, George Nikoloff, Anna Mae Weston, Mildred Callis, Caroline Gasparovic, Anna Hansen, Rose Krizmanic, Agnes Martin, Katherine McDade, Lillian Orban, Edward Panian, and Tressa Warshol.

On behalf of all the residents of the First Congressional District, I commend each of these individuals for their 50 years of service and membership in the Croatian Fraternal Union.

THE 6TH ANNUAL SALUTE TO PASSAIC SEMIPRO BASEBALL RE-UNION DINNER

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to six great Americans who will be honored on Friday, April 12, 1991, for their outstanding athletic contributions to the city of Passaic. On that special day, the sixth Annual Salute to Passaic Semipro Baseball Reunion Dinner will be held at the Athenia Veterans Hall in the great city of Clifton, in the heart of my Eighth Congressional District of New Jersey.

The weather is getting warmer and spring is in the air. As a nation, we prepare to once again celebrate the annual rite of spring which uniquely binds us together as a society. Of course, I am referring to the great game of baseball, our national pastime.

Mr. Speaker, as I stand here in the well of the House of Representatives, I think back to those halcyon days of yesteryear, when my brother Jim and I would head off to the sandlot, with our bats, balls, and gloves in tow.

I reminisce about these fond memories as I think about the truly outstanding abilities and achievements of the men who put Passaic semi-pro baseball on the map. Their outstanding talents, which they displayed between the white lines truly made the diamond shine.

Of course, I refer to the following greats of Passaic semipro baseball: Edward Dandy, Joe Popek, Frank Kelly Russnak, Henry "Lefty" Zecker, Ralph "Corp" Dilullo, and the late great, John Plavchan. Each and every one of these individuals has made vital contributions to the game that gave them so much pleasure.

Edward Dandy was the long-time player manager for the Passaic Maple Leafs. Joe Popek starred for the Clifton Mystic Rams, the Paterson Uncle Sams, and the Clifton Dodgers. He recently completed his 50th year in baseball. Frank Kelly Russnak is recognized as one of the outstanding pitchers of his time, starring for many years with the Passaic Cubs.

Henry "Lefty" Zecker was an outstanding outfielder who had a long association with clubs from Garfield. Ralph "Corp" Dilullo has had a long and distinguished career in baseball. He has worked as a professional scout for over 38 years, and signed many athletes who played in the major leagues. John Plavchan was a noted first basemen during his playing days in the twenties and thirties.

When these titans of amateur ball played, the quality of semiprofessional baseball was of an extremely high caliber. Major league baseball had only eight teams in each league, and had not yet expanded to the west coast. Semiprofessional teams were the pride of their communities, with keen competition between local towns. This is an era that has gone by us now, but is certainly not forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I am certain that this year's dinner will be a smashing success, as it has been each and every year. I applaud the tireless workers of the outstanding dinner committee, which is once again comprised of those

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

individuals dedicated to preserving our semipro baseball heritage in Passaic County. We owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to Ted Lublanecki, Sr., Ted Lublanecki, Jr., Charles Lajeskie, Ben Lublanecki, Jean Lublanecki, and Mike Ivanish. Without their dedication, this event would not be possible.

Mr. Speaker, the talents of this select group of honorees and their most important contributions to semiprofessional baseball in Passaic will live on as the legacy they have bequeathed to today's promising athletes. I salute these great Americans for their outstanding achievements.

URGENT ASSISTANCE NEEDED FOR IRAQI REFUGEES

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my deep concern at the failure of the United States to restrain Iraq from indiscriminate attacks on noncombatants in both the Shiite and Kurdish regions of Iraq. I support the President's decision to shoot down Iraqi fixed-wing military aircraft, and I believe it would be wise to extend that policy to include helicopters. As the United States troops begin moving out of positions in southern Iraq, many civilians there fear a new wave of slaughter by Saddam Hussein's regime.

We can be proud that through United States strength and resolve we accomplished what we set out to accomplish in the Persian Gulf with respect to Kuwait. But that does not absolve us from the responsibility to speak out and act about our other concerns in the region. The international community that supported Iraq's ouster from Kuwait must now stand united in ensuring that the hundreds of thousands of Iraqi Kurds, Shi'as, and others fleeing Iraq are not turned back to face Saddam Hussein's torture. The Iraqi leader's gruesome legacy of dealing with dissenters reminds us all that the refugees need international protection.

Although it may be too little, too late, the United States, individually and through the United Nations, must act swiftly to do everything it can to assist all refugees with urgently needed humanitarian assistance. Massive assistance is needed to prevent large numbers of refugees from dying, and it must be undertaken with urgency. Estimates are that at least a million people have massed on the borders in just a few days. The Governments of Turkey and Iran will need enormous support from the international community in responding to the overwhelming refugee crisis, and I appeal to President Ozal of Turkey to keep his nation's borders open to the refugees.

TRIBUTE TO LT. BRADLEY J. MAAK

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. Bradley J. Maak and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

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FORMER REPRESENTATIVE JOHN ZWACH: REMEMBERED FOR HIS EXAMPLE

HON. VIN WEBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. WEBER. Mr. Speaker, when I went home to Minnesota this fall I attended the funeral services of former Minnesota Independent-Republican Representative John Zwach.

John was a leader in Minnesota most of his life, serving in the State senate and representing our State's Sixth Congressional District for 8 years before retiring in 1975.

Described as a "little man with a big voice," he is perhaps remembered best for his role as senate majority leader in the Minnesota Legislature from 1959 through 1966. Here he was known for his serious and patient pursuit of honest, clean, and economical government.

He was one of those men we tend to admire most: a man who lived according to his principles and sought to lead through encouragement and inspiration. Perhaps it was this ability to lead by example that allowed him to establish a certain esprit de corps in the senate.

"It is my burning desire," he once said, "to make representative government work well by conducting my office and myself to set the best example possible." This he did, and clearly enjoyed himself in the process.

One of the legislative achievements that meant the most to John was his first—a bill to provide transportation to high school for rural girls and boys. He remembered well how it felt, as an eighth grader, to see seven of his classmates unable to attend high school for lack of adequate transportation. As a Senator, he vowed to help children, like those classmates attend school.

This kind of dedication to the people of rural Minnesota certainly provides the rest of us with a fine example.

George Bush, one time colleague and congressional classmate of John was kind enough to drop him a note during his illness last year. The President reassured John that he was being held in all our thoughts and prayers.

We remember John as a teacher, farmer, statesman, and dedicated family man, but mostly we remember him as a good example. John Zwach served as an inspiration for the rest of us, and his death is a loss for Minnesotans. Those of us who followed him into public office can only hope to measure up to the standards he has set.

PROLIFERATION PROFITEERS: PART 8

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am continuing my 12-part series on foreign companies which have sold nuclear weapons technology to countries of proliferation concern. The United States must take the lead in bringing about strict internationally followed export controls on all goods, materials, and technologies usable in building the bomb. If we fail to take decisive action now, we risk facing a world with dozens of countries armed with the ultimate weapon. In coming years, countries of nuclear proliferation concern will include North Korea, Syria, Iran, Libya, Pakistan, and, of course, Iraq.

To help address this critical issue, I have introduced the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Enforcement Act (H.R. 830). This legislation would put import sanctions on any foreign firm found selling nuclear or dual-use items—without the proper safeguards—to countries of concern. The bill has been endorsed by lead-

ing experts in the nonproliferation field and currently has 24 cosponsors.

TWELVE FOREIGN FIRMS REPORTEDLY ENGAGED IN NUCLEAR WEAPONS-RELATED TRADE WITH IRAQ

FIRM 8: MAN TECHNOLOGIE GmbH (GERMANY)

Since the 1970s, MAN Technologie GmbH has been the principal supplier of uranium enrichment technology to Uranit GmbH, the German partner in the European enrichment and nuclear fuel consortium known as URENCO. A MAN-Uranit joint venture assembles complete centrifuges for the consortium. The German government believes that MAN or its employees have been involved in the transfer to Iraq of critical design information necessary for the construction of uranium enrichment machinery. Two former MAN employees, Walter Busse and Bruno Stemmler, have assisted in Iraq's program to develop a uranium enrichment capability and the German government suspects that they provided Iraq with highly sensitive enrichment design technology. MAN denies doing business with Iraq, although it has worked with Brazil, a country that has assisted Iraq's uranium enrichment efforts.

(Sources: New York Times, 11/29/90, p. A27 by William Safire; New York Times, 12/23/90, pp. A1, A4; Nuclear Fuel, 12/24/90, pp. 1-3 by Mark Hibbs; Nucleonics Week, 10/18/90, pp. 7-8 by Mark Hibbs; Sunday Times, 12/16/90, pp. 1-2, 4-5.)

INTRODUCTION OF NATIONAL VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATIONS WEEK

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I join my colleague, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, in introducing the resolution naming the week beginning February 16, 1992, as "National Visiting Nurse Associations Week."

The year 1992 marks the 4th year when we take time to pay tribute to those modern-day samaritans. The compassionate spirit of the over 420 Visiting Nurse Associations is found all across our Nation, from inner-city ghettos to rural America. For the nearly 1 million people who are touched each day by our Nation's visiting nurses, there truly is no place like home. The VNA movement, over 100 years old in the United States, has committed their hearts and hands to providing primary home care to our Nation's neediest citizens, regardless of the patient's ability to pay.

As a member of the Pepper Commission, I know well the crisis facing our citizens not only in affordability of access to health care, but with respect to long-term care. For those with the greatest need of home care—those who can least afford it—VNA's give our citizens the precious option of being nursed back to health, to receive physical or occupational therapy or to die with quiet dignity in the solace of their own homes.

Mr. Speaker, many of my colleagues know of individuals in their districts—and even their own families—who have benefited from the good work of Visiting Nurse Associations. Indeed, the breadth of services administered by these beneficent providers is as far reaching

as VNA's themselves. VNA's offer personal care, prenatal care, and other social services, therapy, visiting services, nutritional counseling, and other vital specialized nursing services. In their vital mission, VNA's assume the role of caregiver that once fell upon another family member. They do so without fanfare, every day, selflessly bringing thousands of Americans the best of modern health care that their limited resources have to offer. The continued success of VNA's truly benefit Americans of every age, race, and culture. We would do well to encourage their growth.

As they have for over 100 years, VNA's continue to carry on a tradition of innovation in health care. VNA's were among the first organizations to provide physical therapy, diagnostic tests, and durable medical equipment to the disabled in their homes. VNA's were also one of the first groups to recognize the home care needs of AIDS victims. Today, VNA's are at the forefront in maternal child care and, in many cities, providing the homeless with attention they would not otherwise receive.

It is fitting, also, the we commend Visiting Nurse Associations in America for their success in intertwining the spirit of charitable voluntarism with the skills of their talented and dedicated medical professionals. Community volunteers assist VNA's wherever they are able by delivering meals, providing administrative and office support work, running errands, fundraising, and performing other important roles. Moreover, the efforts of these volunteers add an even deeper, community-based spirit of stewardship which enhances the good work of VNA's in their local communities.

By naming the week beginning February 16, 1992, as "National Visiting Nurse Associations Week," we pay tribute to the efforts of all the medical professional and volunteers in each community who enable Visiting Nurse Associations to continue their vital mission.

TRIBUTE TO EDYTHE FRIED, TEACHER'S AIDE

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and pay special tribute to Mrs. Edythe Fried who is retiring after 25 years of service to the North Merrick, New York Union Free School District. Mrs. Fried will be honored at a retirement dinner held by her colleagues on May 3, 1991.

Edythe Fried began her long association with the North Merrick schools as a teacher's aide in 1965. She then went on to become the district's first teacher's aide in the transitional learning development class in 1977. She has remained in this important position ever since.

A philosopher once said, "The very spring and root of honesty and virtue lie in good education." Like any worthy goal, instilling honesty and virtue in our youth is not easily realized, particularly during times as turbulent as we have seen in the 1960's, 1970's, 1980's, and 1990's. Yet, Edythe Fried has dedicated her professional life to building those qualities in the young people of North Merrick and I am

pleased to report that her success stands as an inspiration to colleagues and as a blessing to students.

Mr. Speaker, as a lifelong resident of the Village of East Rockaway, a community not far from North Merrick, I have come to learn about the important difference that Edythe Fried has made in the lives of her students. Her outstanding work in the field of education has greatly improved the quality of life in and around the Fourth Congressional District. Accordingly, I am pleased to consider Edythe Fried a neighbor and proud to have the privilege of representing her in this House.

TRIBUTE TO LT. (JG.) RICKY A. LEE

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. (JG.) Ricky A. Lee and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

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DADE SCHOOLS HONORED BY U.S. LABOR SECRETARY FOR ANTIDROPOUT PROJECT

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mrs. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Dade County Public Schools' Stay-In-School Program has been selected as a winner of a 1991 Job Training Partnership Act Presidential Award. The Stay-In-School Program is operated by the Private Industry Council [PIC] and South Florida Employment and Training Consortium [SFETC] in cooperation with the Dade County Public Schools. The chairman of PIC, Mr. Frank Krauser, is himself being recognized for his work with the Stay-In-School Program. Mr. Krauser will receive the Presidential Award for the 1991 Private Sector Volunteer of the Year. I am extremely proud to have both a nationally recognized antidropout program and distinguished private sector volunteer in my congressional district.

The PIC/SFETC Stay-In-School Program has operated in 13 Dade County senior high schools since 1986. A total of more than 6,000 students at risk of dropping out of school have been served since then and 93 percent of them have stayed in school. This program provides a 3- to 4-year sequence of counseling, tutoring, basic skills instruction, mentor guidance, summer jobs, and other assistance the students may need to help them stay in school. Sonja Braddy, a former program participant and recent graduate who currently attends Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, will represent the thousands of former JTPA participants at the awards ceremony with the U.S. Secretary of Labor, Lynn Martin, in Washington, DC.

Mr. Speaker, the Dade County Stay-In-School Program is a most impressive partnership of private industry, job training, and employment programs and public schools. I am encouraged by the coordination between private and public sector initiatives to effectively meet the needs of at-risk youth. By elevating self-esteem and teaching valuable skills, the Stay-In-School Program has given thousands of south Florida youth a reason to stay in school; a reason to believe they are worth something. Both Mr. Krauser individually and the Stay-In-School Program as a whole very much deserve to be commended for investing in our Nation's greatest resource, its young people. Also, deserving of commendation is the superintendent of Dade County, Octavio Visiedo, and assistant superintendent, Roger Cuevas, for their oversight of this important program.

TRIBUTE TO DR. TELEFORO (TELLY) ANTHONY MASCARIN

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Teleforo (Telly) Anthony Mascarin

for his service to the community and his profession. Dr. Mascarin was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1932. Dr. Mascarin's father immigrated in 1927 and his mother in 1930, both from the town of Pordenone in the Friuli region of Italy. Dr. Mascarin's parents were married in 1930 in Hamilton, ON. The newlyweds resided in Montreal, PQ, until 1934, at which time they moved to Timmins, ON.

Dr. Mascarin spent his early years in Timmins, and when the time came joined his parents, and worked in their corner grocery store. In 1945, the family moved to Windsor, ON, where they continued in the grocery business. Dr. Mascarin's love was always medicine, and in 1951 he accepted a hockey scholarship to the University of Michigan. After graduation, Dr. Mascarin began his medical studies at the University of Ottawa Medical School. Upon receiving his medical degree in 1959, he came to the United States to study obstetrics and gynecology, and shortly after, became an American citizen.

Currently, Dr. Mascarin is a staff physician in obstetrics and gynecology at St. John, Bon Secour, and Cottage Hospitals. Along with these staff positions the doctor has a thriving private practice in Detroit. Dr. Mascarin has delivered over 8,000 children encompassing two generations.

Besides his medical services, Dr. Mascarin has been the driving force behind the establishment of several youth facilities. Because of his love of hockey, he and a group of his friends organized the building of the Grosse Pointe Community Hockey Rink in 1972. He coached the traveling team for 10 years bringing Grosse Pointe its first national title.

In tennis, Dr. Mascarin and friends provided for the first eastside indoor facility—the Wimbledon Racquet Club—so young people could train and compete year round. These facilities have nurtured world class tennis professionals and many national champions.

Additionally, Dr. Mascarin maintains a scholarship fund in his father's name at Assumption High School in Windsor, so that needy children can receive a Catholic education.

Dr. Mascarin's patience and understanding in medicine as well as sports, and his love of the Italian community have allowed him to touch many lives.

This is reflected in the latest honor bestowed on Dr. Mascarin, the Italian-American of the Year Award. This award is given annually by the Italian Study Group of Troy, MI. The award is given to a person who reflects the highest traditions of the Italian-American heritage—God, country, and family.

JOHN SEIGENTHALER—A GREAT AMERICAN

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying tribute to a man who can only be described as great—a great journalist, a great businessman, a great thinker and a great American—Mr. John L. Seigenthaler, of Nashville, TN.

This weekend I will join a group of people in Nashville who are gathering to pay tribute to John Seigenthaler at his high school alma mater, Father Ryan High School.

Rarely is an individual held in the esteem that John Seigenthaler commands in his hometown. When an idea or proposal is offered in Nashville, inevitably someone will ask, and rightfully so, "what does Seigenthaler think?"

In his role as a journalist and as a man whose opinion is respected nationally, John Seigenthaler has helped contribute not only to the betterment of his own community, but also our Nation. From his contributions to the advancement of civil rights, to influencing the political processes of our city, State and Nation through editorial opinion to the one-on-one advice he has offered our country's decisionmakers, John Seigenthaler has directly and indirectly played a major role in shaping the face of present-day America.

Today I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives, many of whom are personal friends of John Seigenthaler, to review an outline of this great man's career then join me in paying tribute to a "Great American."

JOHN SEIGENTHALER

John Seigenthaler is Chairman, Publisher and Chief Executive Officer of The Tennessean.

He also serves as Editorial Director of USA Today, Gannett Company's 1.75 million circulation national newspaper.

He is immediate past president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

He is a native of Nashville and began in 1949 as a cub reporter on the newspaper he now serves as Chairman, Publisher and CEO. Over more than 35 years he has held almost every news and editorial position on The Tennessean: beat reporter, general assignment reporter, feature magazine writer, copy editor, city editor, editor and publisher. As a reporter, he covered crime, local government, the courts, the state legislature and national politics.

The newspaper, during his tenure as editor and publisher, has won numerous national honors, including the Pulitzer Prize, the Sigma Delta Chi and National headliner Awards.

In the early 1960's he left journalism for a year and a half to enter government service, accepting the appointment as Administrative Assistant to Attorney General Robert Kennedy. His service in the Justice Department included work in the fields of civil rights, organized crime and the judicial selection process. During the 1961 Freedom Rides, he was the Kennedy Administration's chief negotiator with the governor of the State of Alabama. During that crises he was attacked by a mob of whites and was hospitalized.

Other government service included presidential appointment to the U.S. Advisory Commission on Information and to the U.S. Appellate Judicial Nominating Commission.

He serves on various media-related boards, commissions and committees. He has been a member of the Board of the American Society of Newspaper Editors for eight years and became ASNE President in April. He is a member of Kappa Tau Alpha honorary journalism society and of Sigma Delta Chi, the Society of Professional Journalists. He serves on the board of directors of the World Press Institute and on the board of the Com-

mittee to Protect Journalists, an organization concerned with protecting journalists in foreign countries.

A First Amendment Chair of Excellence has been established at Middle Tennessee State University in his name. The Chair named in his honor was created to increase understanding of the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution through academic initiatives.

He is vice chairman and a member of the executive committee of the Media and Society Seminars of Columbia University Journalism School and a member of the University of Tennessee College of Communications Board of Visitors. He is a member of the University of Tennessee College of Communications Board of Visitors. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the School of Communications of American University in Washington, DC. He was educated at Peabody College and Harvard University, where he was a Nieman Fellow. He was an Associate Professor of Communications Policy at Duke during the 1980 academic year.

In 1984 he was elected a Sigma Delta Chi Fellow, the highest honor bestowed by the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi, for his contributions of Journalism.

He conducts a weekly book review program called "A Word on Words", which is telecast by Southern Public Television Network.

His books include: "A Search for Justice", which he coauthored with Jim Squires, former editor of the Chicago Tribune, Frank Ritter, Reader Advocate of The Tennessean, and the late John Hemphill, of the New York Times; "An Honorable Profession", which he co-edited, with Pierre Salinger, Frank Mankiewicz and Ed Guthman, and "The Year Called Watergate."

Among other personal journalistic honors are the Sidney Hilman Prize for Courage in Publishing, the National headliner Award for Investigative Reporting and the Pi Delta Epsilon National Medal for Merit for contributions to journalism. He was awarded the 1981 Mass Media Award of the American Jewish Committee.

He is married to the former Delores Watson. They have one son, John Seigenthaler, Jr.

TO HONOR BILL REILLY

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, at a time when educational needs and services are at the forefront of public discussion in northwest Indiana, today I rise to give recognition to Charles William Reilly, an individual who has devoted his entire life to ensuring that America's future remains bright and competitive. Bill, as he is known to his friends, has retired from Indiana University after 20 years of service.

In September 1970, Bill came to Indiana University Northwest to be a professor in the division of business and economics. Bill began his teaching career in 1951 at the University of Kansas, followed by assignments at Kansas State College and New Mexico State University.

During his 20 years of commitment to the northwest Indiana community, Bill has given extraordinary, productive devotion and service

to the development of the division, the campus, and the students. Also, under his advisership, the northwest chapter of Delta Sigma Pi was ranked second in the Nation.

While he will be greatly missed by all whose lives he has touched, we are thankful that we in northwest Indiana have had the opportunity to benefit from an individual with such integrity and commitment. He will be missed, but not forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO LT. JOHN J. MCGINN

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to Lt. John J. McGinn and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall*'s sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall*'s crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS TO
IRAQ

HON. JIM MOODY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, kill the messenger. Or at least, fire him.

That is the administration's response to testimony yesterday that it refused to reduce the flow of advanced American technology to Iraq, despite protests from Dennis Kloske, the Under Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Kloske testified that he made his concerns about high technology sales to Iraq "clear at the very highest levels." When these concerns were brushed aside, he decided to delay the sales as long as possible with the legal tools available to him.

Now, there are reports that Mr. Sununu has informed Secretary of Commerce Mosbacher that Kloske is to be fired.

What does Mr. Sununu object to, his honesty to Congress? His foresighted decision to try to block sales to Iraq that could have cost American lives?

I think it is simply the typical politician's response to being embarrassed, to being held accountable for past deeds.

We should applaud Mr. Kloske, and others with the integrity and courage to do the right thing.

Most importantly, we must continue to try to shed light on the sleazy, corrupt world of international arms sales.

THE 1992 DEFENSE BUDGET

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on March 13, 1991, I testified before the House Budget Committee regarding the President's budget for fiscal year 1992. My focus was on the budget request for the Department of Defense. I would like to share my thoughts on our national defense with my colleagues and I submit my testimony herewith.

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN IKE SKELTON ON
THE FISCAL YEAR 1992 BUDGET

MAINTAINING A STRONG NATIONAL DEFENSE

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to testify before this committee on President Bush's fiscal year 1992 budget. My testimony today will focus on the President's budget request for the Department of Defense.

Before I talk about the Defense budget I would like to remind this committee of some of the ingredients that went into the stunning victory that our Armed Forces achieved in the recent conflict with Iraq. The effort to strengthen our military that took place in the 1980's was accomplished because of the support that we in Congress provided the military. As a member of the Armed Services Committee I have paid close attention to the transformation that took place in the military over the past decade. As a body, we can take pride in the part that the Congress played in this important achievement.

There are four components that form part of any military establishment: (1) the force structure—both strategic and conventional; (2) the personnel; (3) the readiness of the forces; and (4) the investment for the future—research and development. Mr. Chairman, we won the recent war against Iraq mainly because over the past ten years we as a nation devoted the resources necessary to raise, equip, and maintain military forces second to none. We can be proud of that investment. We won the war mainly through military excellence centered around the air-land battle doctrine adopted by the Army and the Air Force early in the last decade. It was originally structured to enable us to overcome the Soviet Army's vastly superior mass in the European theater. This awareness caused us to prepare strategically and tactically forces that could carry out difficult missions. We invested in a modern force of tanks, helicopters, infantry vehicles, fighter aircraft, transport aircraft, air defense missiles, air-to-air missiles, air-to-ground missiles, and a variety of warships.

Equally important, and some would contend more so, we improved the All-Volunteer Force in the 1980's, attracting high-caliber men and women to wear our country's uniform. We paid them well and treated them with respect. At the same time, we provided these men and women with sufficient funds so that adequate training could be accomplished. As one combat veteran once told me, "The more you sweat in peacetime, the less blood you'll spill in war." Mr. Chairman, in your own State the Army has the finest training facility in the world, Ft. Irwin. At that 640,000-acre facility in the California desert I had the good fortune three years ago to witness battalion-size units stage mock battles against "red" forces trained in Soviet tactics. Hard training such as this, performed by each of the services, prepared our forces for the combat that took place earlier this winter in the Iraqi and Kuwaiti deserts.

While our forces were provided adequate training we also provided the leaders of those forces important education at the five command and staff colleges and the five war colleges. They studied war—from the Peloponnesian Wars to Vietnam—and were provided by those institutions the strategic, operational, and tactical lessons that were so evident on the battlefield, on the sea, and in the air. We were able to field a strong and professional force because of over 10 years of sufficient attention and funding by this body in each of these important areas.

Today, we find ourselves at a crossroad that could undermine our hard won efforts that created a new Defense establishment as so ably demonstrated by our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines in the recent conflict in the Middle East. These very same forces, ones that have allowed us to assume an even greater leadership role in international affairs, are being threatened. Last year—in the euphoria of the collapse of the Berlin Wall, democratization in Eastern Europe, positive changes in the Soviet Union—our military budget was set to take big cuts over the next five years. Our forces will be cut by 25 percent and the Defense budget as a percentage of GNP is expected to fall to 3.6 percent in fiscal year 1996, the lowest level since before World War II. Let me compare force levels for 1939 and 1990.

	1939	1990
Army	188,000	750,000
Air Force	122,000	543,000
Navy	114,000	583,000
USMC	19,000	197,000

¹ U.S. Army Air Force

Even if one increases the personnel figures for 1939, to reflect the proportion of a smaller U.S. population, there is still no comparison.

It is ironic that the President made his formal presentation of his new defense policy on August 2, 1990, the very day that Saddam Hussein ordered his forces to invade Kuwait. A year ago at this time, no one in this body or in the White House would have predicted that American fighting forces, within a few short months, would be deployed to the Middle East and subsequently become engaged in a war against the fourth largest army in the world. It is this uncertainty about the future that should alarm us and cause us to rethink the drastic military cuts that are still scheduled. The services will have to reduce personnel levels by 13 percent in the next fiscal year. For the Army alone that means a reduction of more than 60,000 soldiers.

Former Army Chief of Staff, retired General Edward C. Meyer said this in last Saturday's Los Angeles Times: "As you start to build down at this rate, you can't do it nice and neatly. You screw the troops, and you make dumb mistakes getting rid of the wrong people when you do that kind of heavy chopping. And you are not treating people very well who have just marched off proudly in defense of the Nation." General Meyer, who was a key supporter of the effort to reorganize the Department of Defense that became known as the Goldwater-Nichols Act, made the following suggestion. He said, "There needs to be at least a year's moratorium while we consider the full impact of what we have learned from the Persian Gulf. They [the Department of Defense] should wait a year and redesign the forces for the future in a way that makes sense."

Mr. Chairman, we have an obligation to look to the long-term interest of our Nation. I believe that we will need a larger force than what was envisaged less than a year ago. At the same time we also have a moral commitment to those individuals in the military who wear their service uniform proudly to look after them in a proper fashion. My sources in the Army say that if given a year they can smooth the transition so that people don't come out of the desert to go right into the unemployment line.

The task you ladies and gentlemen here face is a very difficult one. Everyone who will testify before you will argue that their concern is the most urgent one. And yet I sincerely believe that we should not do what we have done on so many other occasions in our history, after building up our forces tear them back down. We should be prepared for the unpredictable and the uncertain. By doing so, we as a nation with other civilized nations will have a greater chance for securing a lasting peace.

HONORING SPEAKER FOLEY

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, I had the pleasure to attend a dinner hosted by Ambassador Jacques Andreani, French Ambassador to the United States, given in honor of our illustrious Speaker, the Honorable THOMAS FOLEY.

At the dinner, Ambassador Andreani offered a magnificent toast in honor of Speaker

FOLEY. With the Ambassador's permission, it is my great pleasure to share with my colleagues a copy of the Ambassador's comments.

TOAST BY AMBASSADOR JACQUES ANDREANI, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, AT A DINNER GIVEN IN HONOR OF SPEAKER THOMAS FOLEY, JANUARY 4, 1991

Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, when I think of speeches, I always remember the Duke of Devonshire's dream, which he relates in his Memoirs in the following way: "I dreamt that I was making a speech in the House. I woke up. And, by Jove, indeed I was!"

Such mishap could not occur to Speaker Foley, who has a strong reputation for speaking beautifully, forcefully and effectively. But, as far as I am concerned, the Duke's nightmare reminds me that one of the keys to success for a diplomat is to avoid long speeches.

There is a more substantial reason for me not to talk at length tonight: it would really be absurd that this audience, among which we are happy to count experienced parliamentarians, masters of journalism, long standing stars of Washington's political and diplomatic life, should be told by me, arrived in the District of Columbia a little over a year ago, who Speaker Foley is.

So I shall limit myself to say how honored and happy we are, my wife and I, to receive the Speaker of the House at our table, together with friends who like him, admire him and are happy to work or to have worked with him.

I express my regrets about Mrs. Foley's absence, due to her not feeling well. I ask you, Mr. Speaker, to convey to her our respectful feelings and our heartfelt wishes. We know how closely she is associated with the tasks of your high office and we hope to get to know her better in the future.

Let me just say three more things about our guest of honor.

First, there are various categories of political leaders.

There are those who are more feared than liked, those who publish more than they do, and whose record is less visible than their ambition.

I do not think that Tom Foley belongs to that category.

I rather believe that he is among those who exert more influence than visible power—visible because influence is a form of power—among those who are called by others to play a role rather than push themselves into it, among those whose political biography shows less a capacity to shape a career than a capacity to get things done.

My second remark will be that, in a country in which separation of the three branches of government makes it vital that they work together in good spirit, the role of a parliamentary leader such as Mr. Foley is essential. Because he knows how to differ without blocking processes, how to cooperate without renouncing his own views.

It is for this country an invaluable asset, particularly in times of stress and crisis.

Finally, I would like to draw your attention to a defect avowed by Mr. Foley himself. In an interview, he recognized that he is "cursed by seeing the other's point of view and trying to understand it".

This grave defect is a great quality. In sum, Mr. Foley, I am proud to declare it, is a diplomat. And this ability to see the point of view of the others, is important in politics. It is still more important in diplomacy,

because, when diplomacy fails, it can mean war, as we know too well.

God knows that we were favorable to negotiation and we tried it up to the very last moment. We the French, and also the Americans. As these efforts were repudiated by the other side, there was nothing to do but to wage war. That is what we are doing now, and at this moment our thoughts must go to the brave soldiers, from the U.S., from France and from other countries, who are fighting in the Gulf.

Thanks to their efforts and their sacrifice, a time will come when political solutions are possible again. On that day, we will need the qualities of the diplomat, we will need more people afflicted with the curse the Speaker was complaining about: seeing and understanding the views of others, while of course not renouncing our own views.

I ask you to raise your glass to the health of the Speaker of the House, to Mrs. Foley, to the Congress of the United States, and to the friendship between the United States, France and their allies.

TRIBUTE TO CWO2 WILLIAM M. JEFFERSON

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to CWO2 William M. Jefferson and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they

have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

VFW ESSAY WINNER

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary conduct the "Voice of Democracy" broadcast script writing contest. This year more than 138,000 secondary school students participated in the contest, competing for 14 national scholarships totaling \$62,500. The theme of this year's competition was "Democracy—the Vanguard of Freedom."

The winning contestant from the State of Hawaii was Jill Aiko Otake. Jill is a 17-year-old senior at Iolani High School with a profound interest in debate and government. Jill's essay illustrates her recent trip to the Soviet Union, and celebrates her joy in living in a free nation as compared to her Soviet friends who she sees as living an Orwellian experience in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert Jill's essay in the RECORD.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

(By Jill A. Otake)

This past summer, I traveled to the Soviet Union. Although my excursion was once impossible, today, thousands of youth groups are allowed a passport beyond the Iron Curtain. I am grateful for the introduction of glasnost because my Soviet friends no longer face the strangling hold of oppression. I am also selfishly thankful for the new liberties Mikhail Gorbachev has instituted. Without these, I would not have had the chance to experience all that I did in my travels and I also would not be as appreciative of American democracy as I am today.

I expected to find Soviets proud of their new freedoms. I was excited to talk with the people about Gorbachev and his massive democratic reforms. Arriving at Moscow airport, I stepped off the plane, unaware of how lucky I am to be a citizen of a democratic America. As soon as I entered the airport, all of my expectations were ruined. I was forced through a military passport booth, where a pale and stern young soldier scrutinized me, deliberating whether or not I was the person in the passport picture. After he decided that I was, I smiled and thanked him. His response was a vacant glare. A friend of mine generously but ignorantly offered one of these soldiers a candy bar. The soldier became nervous and shook his head, explaining that he was not ALLOWED to take it. He then looked at his commander who only frowned at us.

As we traveled throughout the city, I immediately noticed that the people seemed melancholy and depressed, and that Lenin was everywhere, in the form of statues, posters, coins, pins, and even T-shirts. There was also still the infamous long line of mourners outside of the dead man's tomb. As I looked at the black marble facade of the structure, I could see a moving reflection of the gargantuan poster of Lenin across the Square. I

felt as if I was in George Orwell's world of 1984 and that Big Brother was constantly watching me. I asked a Soviet why the Lenin paraphernalia hadn't been removed. She explained rather solemnly that Communism still exists.

It was then that I realized that only true democracy guarantees true freedom. In America, I am not haunted by spectres of the past. I am not intimidated by guardians of the present. My government does not randomly open my mail as the Soviet government does. My government does not limit my movements. My government affords me the rights to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of choice. Throughout my trip, I realized that America is indeed the land of opportunity: I have the right to choose between options A, B, C, and D. Soviets have the rights to choose between A and A.

The American democracy is an absolute democracy, encompassing all aspects of life. Aristotle stated, "The basis of a democratic state is liberty." Our liberties as American citizens are almost unlimited.

Recently, I received a letter from one of my Soviet friends. He wrote that he was dreaming of America and the freedom I enjoy. I feel saddened and somewhat guilty that I have so much and he has so little. Gorbachev has been loosening the grasp of Communism, but democracy is still blatantly absent. Until democracy takes root in his country, my friend will continue to dream.

TRIBUTE TO THE PANTHER VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a fine organization of young students from Carbon County, PA. I am speaking of the Panther Valley High School JROTC Corps.

The Panther Valley High School JROTC Program, since 1979, has given a sizable percentage of Panther Valley High School's students enormous opportunities for growth and community support. Through numerous civic activities, these fine students have contributed much to the community. Indeed, their participation in parades, ceremonies, disaster relief, and blood drives have instilled in all of us a sense of pride and appreciation for their dedication to their fellow citizens.

Mr. Speaker, it is because of the Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps that these young men and women will be better prepared to lead their generation and others into the 21st century. I salute the Panther Valley High School JROTC Program and its participants, and thank them for helping to make the lives of others better and brighter.

LONG-TERM CARE FOR THE ELDERLY

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, probably the greatest concern of senior citizens today relates to access and financing of long-term care services. Approximately 7 million of our elderly population suffer from chronic conditions or are limited in activities of daily living which require long-term care. As our population ages, these needs will undoubtedly increase. Our Nation has experienced a dramatic increase in the population age 65 and older; growth has been most pronounced for the age 85 and older group. It is estimated the number of elderly needing long-term care services will increase from 7 million people in 1990 to 13.8 million in the year 2000.

Simply put, there are a large number of individuals who need long-term care services and the number will greatly increase in the coming years. Currently, finding and financing home-based long-term care services is very difficult. Most individuals who receive formal long-term care receive it in a skilled nursing facility by either paying for it on their own, or if they have exhausted their assets, having it financed by Medicaid. Also, private long-term care insurance policies are available, but are prohibitively expensive and do not cover all that is needed. The insurance industry is just beginning to enter this area; so, available and adequate long-term care insurance is hard to find.

To address this growing need for services and the fears of our senior citizens, I have introduced the Comprehensive Long-Term Care for the Elderly Act of 1991. This bill provides for a comprehensive continuum of long-term care services. One objective of the proposal is to organize the current fragmented system through the implementation of a case management program also aimed at providing the most appropriate and cost effective long-term care services to the beneficiary. The plan primarily builds on services and programs provided under the Older Americans Act, VISTA, Medicaid, and Medicare. In addition, a tax credit would be allowed for those individuals who maintain a household which includes a qualified elderly dependent.

Currently, there are a number of proposals to address long-term care. While I certainly do not intend this bill to be a final product, I do believe it offers a legitimate framework and some very good ideas for implementing any Federal long-term care policy. I certainly hope it will, at the very least, serve to further debate on this very important issue. I am looking forward to receiving constructive comments in hopes of improving the bill.

The primary objective of this legislation is to provide needed long-term care to those seniors who would benefit from such care. Central to the proposal is the idea of case management. A case management plan will be developed for an individual by the case management agency; in most cases this will be the local Area Agency on Aging, whose responsibility it is to coordinate the provision of long-term care services under the Older Americans

Act, the Domestic Volunteer Service Act, Medicare, and Medicaid. The case management agency will conduct assessments and develop case management plans for long-term care services.

Under this bill, long-term care services would include supportive services already provided under the Older Americans Act. This bill would expand the Older Americans Act to reach more individuals by providing nutrition and other preventive services to help them live healthier, fuller lives. The bill also provides for home and community based long-term care medical services, in addition to providing nursing home coverage under Medicare.

To provide supportive services in a cost effective manner, the bill expands the authorization of the Senior Companions Program so that many of the nonmedical supportive services can be provided by volunteers. This not only allows the Federal Government to provide needed long-term care services, but allows many more senior companions to receive the benefits of volunteer service.

These provisions should allow many seniors to live their lives in the comfort of their own home. Currently, there are very few home and community based long-term care services available. Most senior citizens would prefer to remain in their homes. This bill provides the resources for them to do that unless it is not the best setting for needed medical care or the same services can be provided in a less expensive manner in a different setting.

Most individuals needing long-term care do not reside in nursing homes, but live in the community. Studies estimate that between 60 and 80 percent of the care received by the impaired elderly living in the community is provided by relatives and friends. More than 7 million spouses, adult children, other relatives, friends, and neighbors provided unpaid assistance to disabled elderly in 1984. About a quarter of these caregivers were between the ages of 65 and 74 themselves.

To assist these individuals and provide incentives for families and friends to take care of elderly individuals, the bill allows a tax credit for individuals who maintain a household which includes a qualified elderly dependent. The tax credit will be phased down to zero for households with an adjusted gross income of between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

A \$1,000 tax credit would be allowed for caring for an elderly dependent who is unable to conduct at least one Instrumental Activity of Daily Living [IADL], heavy or light work, preparing meals, shopping for groceries, and so forth, or is unable to conduct any one of the five Activities of Daily Living [ADL].

A \$5,000 tax credit would be allowed for caring for an elderly dependent who requires personal assistance with three out of five ADL's or requires substantial supervision due to cognitive impairment or disruptive and dangerous behaviors that impede function.

Older Americans Act services would be funded by appropriations from the Federal and State treasuries. Fees would be charged to beneficiaries according to a sliding fee schedule based on ability to pay. Each local Area Agency on Aging will be allowed to keep 50 percent of their revenue received to provide for expanded services. Ideally, these services would be provided as an entitlement to ensure

that all eligible seniors would be provided the services they need. However, because of the current budget situation and the new budget agreement, it may be best to expand the current program rather than to create a new entitlement.

Medicare services will be financed as they are under current law through contributions by workers and employers. The Department of Health and Human Services is then required to recommend to Congress a funding mechanism incorporating beneficiary premiums also according to a sliding fee schedule based on ability to pay.

Mr. Speaker, many senior citizens are afraid of becoming impoverished if they need long-term care services. Many older persons who need long-term care services spend down their resources so rapidly they become eligible for Medicaid assistance in a few months or even weeks. They are also afraid of becoming too great a burden on family or friends and of not being able to receive the services which will allow them to live life to the fullest extent possible.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the legislation I am introducing today offers some good ideas with which to address long-term care issues at the Federal level. It attempts to unify the current fragmented system with the goal of providing the necessary long-term care services to eligible individuals. I also believe it should serve to further debate on the issue and I look forward to working with my colleagues in an effort to address the long-term care needs of our Nation's elderly population.

LINE ITEM VETO LEGISLATION

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, with our colleagues GARY CONNIT and JIM SLATTERY, I am today introducing an amendment to the U.S. Constitution granting the President an item veto in appropriation acts. Today, some 43 State Governors possess item veto authority and use this tool to balance State budgets and to end wasteful spending. It is a tool we should give to the President.

Mindful of the need to retain the balance of powers between the two branches, the resolution provides first that a simple majority voting may override an item veto by the President, and that the President may not veto spending for judicial and legislative branch operations. These two safeguards provide for more than ample protection against possible abuse of this power by the President.

Mr. Speaker, every year the story is the same. Days and sometime weeks after an appropriation act is signed into law, newspaper and television stories appear of a last-minute appropriation hidden away by congressional conferees. Often members of the Appropriations Committee are not even aware of these special favors. Too frequently, the general membership of the Congress learns about this pork barrel spending in the newspapers. This practice must end.

It is time to allow the President and the Congress to vote up or down on all spending items. If a worthy project is vetoed by the President, then the Congress can override the veto. At the very least, a veto would then force a debate on the merits of the spending. This is what the Founders intended when they gave the power of the purse to the Congress.

A line item veto for the President will not in itself reduce Federal spending, but it is a tool that will force a reduction in Federal spending and lower the budget deficit. Mr. Speaker and colleagues, I urge you to give careful consideration to this measure.

H.J. Res. —

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years after the date of its submission to the States for ratification:

"ARTICLE —

"The President may disapprove any item of appropriation in any Act or joint resolution, except any item of appropriation for the legislative branch or the judicial branch of the Government. If an Act or joint resolution is approved by the President, any item of appropriation contained therein which is not disapproved shall become law. The President shall return with his objections any item of appropriation disapproved to the House in which the Act or joint resolution containing such item originated. The Congress may, in the manner prescribed under section 7 of article I for Acts disapproved by the President, reconsider any item of appropriation disapproved under this article. If, after such reconsideration each House shall agree to pass such item by a simple majority of that House, it shall become law."

TRIBUTE TO CWO2 PAUL DENIS

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to CWO2 Paul Denis and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This

threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall*'s sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall*'s crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

MARITIME AUTHORIZATION BILL

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation prepared by the Maritime Administration of the Department of Transportation.

This legislation, to be cited as the Maritime Administration Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993, was recently transmitted to Congress by Secretary Samuel K. Skinner. This bill contains the President's proposed budget for the programs carried out by the Maritime Administration to support and promote the U.S. maritime industry.

There are two major budget items contained in this legislation that represent the bulk of the proposed funding for this agency. For the payment of obligations incurred by the Government for operating-differential subsidy contracts, the bill would authorize \$272,210,000. For programs in support of the Ready Reserve Force—which is part of our National Defense Reserve Fleet—the bill would authorize \$225,000,000, primarily for additions to the Ready Reserve Force and for maintenance and operations of those vessels.

In the coming weeks the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will be considering this and other legislation designed to provide support to the American merchant marine.

Our American maritime industry provided the necessary sealift for Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm. It was the U.S. merchant marine that helped get the military personnel and the equipment overseas in a timely fashion to enable the allied forces to put a stop to the aggression taking place in Kuwait and other parts of the Persian Gulf. Vessels from the Ready Reserve Force, which are made available by funds from the Maritime Administration and manned by civilian mariners, were also used in this sealift effort. We must all remember that the military might that

Congress has funded over the years is of very little value unless we can get the weapons and equipment overseas to the war. And that, my friends, was where the U.S. merchant marine once again rose to the occasion.

To assist my colleagues in understanding the scope and objectives of this legislation, I have attached to this statement a document prepared by the Maritime Administration that describes the purpose and need for this bill.

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE BILL

(To authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation, and for other purposes)

Section 209 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, ("Act"), states that after December 31, 1967, there are authorized to be appropriated for certain maritime activities of the Department of Transportation only such sums as the Congress may specifically authorize by law. The draft bill authorizes appropriations for those activities listed in section 209 for which the Department of Transportation proposes to seek appropriations for fiscal years 1992 and 1993.

"Sec. 2. Funds are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitation, as Appropriations Acts may provide for the use of the Department of Transportation, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, as follows:"

Section 2 authorizes specific amounts to be appropriated for fiscal year 1992 for the following activities:

"(a) For payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidy, not to exceed \$272,210,000."

Operating-differential Subsidies (ODS) are the primary means of Federal financial support for the competitive operation of the U.S.-flag merchant marine engaged in the foreign commerce of the United States. This program assists in the development and preservation of a modern, efficient and competitive U.S.-flag merchant fleet to serve both the commercial and national security needs of the United States by providing operating subsidies to American ship operators, which offset the higher total employment costs associated with operating U.S.-flag vessels as compared with foreign-flag vessels.

An estimated \$272,210,000 appropriation to liquidate contract authority for ODS will be required for U.S.-flag operations in FY 1992. The requested amount would provide for ongoing support of 61 liner and 33 bulk vessels. The request is an increase of \$11,010,000 for FY 1992, that is primarily due to a shortfall in the FY 1991 budget estimate.

"(b) For expenses necessary for operations and training activities, not to exceed \$73,000,000, including:"

Operations and training activities include salaries and other expenses for the following:

"(1) For maritime education and training expenses, not to exceed \$35,785,000, including not to exceed \$25,278,000 for maritime training at the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York, \$8,872,000 for financial assistance to state maritime academies, and \$1,635,000 for expenses necessary for additional training;"

The 1992 maritime education and training program (Title XIII of the Act) includes operation of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, continuing assistance to six state maritime academies, and additional training for eligible merchant marine personnel.

The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York, offers a four-year

undergraduate, full scholarship program which leads to a Bachelor of Science degree and to a merchant marine license as Third Mate or Third Assistant Engineer. In addition, the students are enrolled as midshipmen in the U.S. Naval Reserve and, if eligible, are commissioned upon graduation as ensigns in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

The state maritime academies program assists states in the education and training of individuals for service as officers in the U.S. merchant marine. Historically, assistance has been provided to participating states (California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, and Texas) in the form of direct payments to the academies, incentive payments to cadets, and maintenance and repair of five ships on loan for use as training ships.

Finally, the Additional Training subactivity funds the personnel services and supporting costs associated with administration of the Merchant Marine Academy and state maritime academies program at the headquarters level, as well as the maintenance of current data on the maritime industry labor force. In addition, this subactivity also finances operating costs for training in shipboard fire fighting, and marine diesel engineering courses using Merchant Marine Academy facilities.

"(2) For national security support capabilities, not to exceed \$8,011,000, including not to exceed \$6,748,000 for reserve fleet expenses, and \$1,263,000 for emergency planning/operations; and"

The national security support capabilities account funds the preservation, maintenance and security of ships in the National Defense Reserve Fleet (NDRF), other than the Ready Reserve Force (RRF), administration of the ship transfer and ship disposal program, and the emergency planning/operations program. The NDRF ships provide the capability to meet additional shipping capacity requirements in times of national emergency.

Under the emergency planning/operations program, the agency develops and administers activities to ensure continuity and control of maritime operations in time of national emergency, and administers programs to insure seamen and private shipping against loss in time of war.

"(3) For other operations and training expenses, not to exceed \$29,204,000."

Funding authorized under the category of "other operations and training expenses" provides for the direction and administration of other agency programs and for program costs not separately authorized.

Research, Technology and Analysis is a new subactivity which will fund the development and administration of new initiatives to implement the National Transportation Policy as well as research and technology projects in coordination with the efforts of private industry, the academic community, and state and local governments. It replaces the Technical Studies program and \$2,568,000 is requested in FY 1992. The new program is aimed at improving the competitive position of the U.S. maritime industry; improving the safety and efficiency of U.S. maritime operations; increasing productivity in general cargo and bulk cargo terminal operations; improving shipping procedures for military equipment and supplies; and protecting the environment from ship-generated or facility-generated pollution.

"(c) For necessary expenses to acquire and maintain a surge shipping capability in the National Defense Reserve Fleet in an advanced state of readiness and related programs, not to exceed \$225,000,000."

The request is the same amount as in 1991 and will provide funding for the Ready Re-

serve Force (RRF), which is comprised of Government-owned, U.S.-flag merchant ships laid up in the NDRF. The RRF is maintained in an advanced state of readiness to carry cargo to support the deployment of U.S. armed forces during a contingency.

The requirements for the RRF have been confirmed by the recent deployment of U.S. troops and equipment to the Middle East. RRF ships are a significant component of the Sealift Readiness Program, filling the need for a surge shipping capacity during the early stages of conflict. Over 70 percent of the RRF had been activated by the Department of Defense by January 1991 in support of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

The planned 1991 end of year strength for RRF ships, including those currently activated, is 105, of which 46 will be outposted at locations other than the three NDRF sites. The Department of Defense goal of 142 ships by 1994 has not changed and was restated by the U.S. Navy to the Maritime Administration (MARAD) in November 1990. Funding of the amount requested will allow MARAD to continue working toward meeting this crucial national security goal.

This request includes \$104,000,000 for fleet additions and \$117,000,000 for ship maintenance and operations, including funds required for ship test activations, maintenance and berthing, and special projects. Finally, \$4 million is requested for long-term capital improvement projects to provide and maintain adequate shore facilities and fleet support craft.

"Sec. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitation, as Appropriations Acts may provide for the use of the Department of Transportation, such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1993."

This section authorizes to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1993 in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 1106.

"Sec. 4. Section 308(c) of Title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting "even-numbered" between "each" and "year."

This section would amend Section 308(c) of Title 49, United States Code, on reports to Congress from agencies in the Department of Transportation. This amendment would authorize MARAD to submit its report to Congress on the condition of public ports every two years, instead of every year. MARAD believes that a more comprehensive report could thus be presented in the three specified areas—economic and technological port development, the extent to which ports contribute to national welfare and security, and factors impeding port development. Changes in these areas occur more gradually than was believed when the provisions were enacted. The responses of the port industry to these changes can be more meaningfully presented in a biannual report.

In the past, MARAD has contacted the House and Senate committees regarding submission of these reports and received no objection to combining the 1986 and 1987 reports and the 1988 and 1989 reports. MARAD requests a change in the law to authorize submitting biannual reports to Congress.

A TRIBUTE TO HOWARD BALES

HON. JOHN J. DUNCAN, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to pay tribute to one of my constituents, Mr. Howard Bales of Athens, TN.

Howard Bales has been awarded one of the highest awards in the Lions Club. He has been named a Melvin Jones Fellow. This award is given by Lions Club International Foundation for outstanding service and commitment.

Mr. Bales has distinguished himself in his service in the Lions Club for 45 years, and he certainly is very deserving of this honor.

I extend my congratulations to Howard Bales and wish him the best as he continues to make a difference in Athens, TN.

I would ask that the accompanying article from the Athens Daily Post/Athenian be printed in the RECORD.

HOWARD BALES RECEIVES HIGHEST LIONS CLUB HONOR

(By Rosemary Collins)

He has chaired numerous committees and held various positions in the club during his 45 years as an Athens Lion, and he was recently awarded the highest honor bestowed on a Lions Club member.

Howard Bales was named a Melvin Jones Fellow Monday night during the Lions Club 53rd Birthday Party. Bales is the first Athens Lion to receive the award, which is given by Lions Club International Foundation in recognition of service and commitment.

"All in all, Howard has been an outstanding citizen in the community," said Bill Henry, Athens King Lion. "He has excelled in the position of salesman and public relations director for 30 years with Mayfield Dairy Farms, Inc., maintained almost perfect attendance throughout his 45-year membership and served on many committees. For these reasons, he has been accepted into the Melvin Jones Fellowship."

Bales said he felt honored to receive the award.

"I am very proud and honored to receive this award and I thank you," Bales said.

The award is named for the founder of Lions Club International. Jones founded the organization in 1917 in Chicago, and it's now the largest service corporation in the United States with more than 1.4 million members.

Besides being a member of the organization, Bales has served nine years on the board of directors, five years as Lion tamer and three years as tail twister. He's chaired various committees, including the boys and girls committee, horse show committee, agriculture committee, gate committee, banquet committee and basketball tournament committee.

During the presentations, Tom Mayfield said Bales had always been enthusiastic in everything he did.

"Howard and his enthusiasm to help others has earned him this award and I congratulate you on receiving this prestigious award," Mayfield said.

PUERTO RICO HELPS CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES WITH SECTION 936 FUNDS

HON. JAIME B. FUSTER

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. FUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to point out again to my colleagues the unique role that Puerto Rico plays in the economic development of the Caribbean Basin, a role made possible by the use of section 936 funds. I do this because there have been some doubts in Congress about the efficacy of section 936; one of our colleagues has even introduced a bill which would phase out section 936 for Puerto Rico. But I want to assure my colleagues today that section 936 works and works well—moreover, that it is in the best interests of both Puerto Rico and the United States for section 936 to continue.

As you may know, under section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code, U.S. corporations that meet certain requirements can obtain a 100-percent offsetting tax credit against U.S. Federal income taxes on Puerto Rico source income earned in a subsidiary operation in Puerto Rico.

This tax credit provides a significant incentive for U.S. businesses to establish operations in Puerto Rico. Much of the development of the manufacturing sector in Puerto Rico can be attributed to section 936. It has resulted in the creation of thousands of jobs in Puerto Rico and in neighboring Caribbean Basin Initiative countries and territories—through complementary projects with 936 companies in Puerto Rico.

On April 3, 1990, Mr. Speaker, the Oversight Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee held its hearings on the use of section 936 funds for the financing of eligible projects in the Caribbean region. The dynamic role that Puerto Rico has played has been recognized by the U.S. Department of Commerce, whose spokesman has referred to Puerto Rico as the keystone of the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I would like to provide my colleagues with a step-by-step progress report on our efforts to promote regional economic development through the utilization of section 936 funds since April 1990.

During calendar year 1990, Puerto Rico promoted nine projects in five eligible CBI countries which were financed section 936 funds, with a total investment of \$206 million, disbursed by four different financial institutions. We are presently experiencing a more active participation from the local banking community in CBI loans.

The issuance by the U.S. Treasury Department in September 1989 of the temporary regulations, and the growing number of eligible CBI countries enacting TIEA's, largely account for the fact that 936 funds are now moving faster into the Caribbean region. Thus, Puerto Rico can now boast that as of February 1991 a total of 87 projects in 12 CBI countries had been promoted. This is progress, indeed, Mr. Speaker. These projects will create over 19,000 jobs and over \$600 million in investment, of which approximately \$500 million are

section 936 funds, channeled into major projects in Jamaica, Dominica, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, the Dominican Republic and the United States Virgin Islands. Of the total amount of section 936 funds, \$345.4 million have already been disbursed. I am sure you will agree, Mr. Speaker, that these are impressive numbers indeed.

While we are proud of the positive results of our program to date, Mr. Speaker, we continue to work diligently to improve it even more so. To this end, Gov. Rafael Hernandez-Colon of Puerto Rico signed into law in January 1990 a bill creating the Caribbean Basin Projects Authority [CARIPA], which is a Government instrumentality that can issue industrial revenue bonds to finance active business assets and development projects in eligible CBI countries. Since the bonds can be purchased directly by 936 corporations, funds can be channeled at lower cost to the ultimate borrower if compared to the conventional 936 funds market.

After the IRS issued a ruling favorable to CARIPA in December 1990 the first CARIPA bond issue was sold to the Puerto Rican market in February of this year. As such, \$60 million of section 936 funds were disbursed to finance the modernization of two alumina plants and the port facilities of Alcan Aluminum Corp. in Jamaica. In mid-March the CARIPA Board of Directors will consider its second project to be financed through this mechanism for Trinidad and Tobago.

Moreover, member companies of the Puerto Rico U.S.A. Foundation [PRUSA], which represents U.S. companies operating in Puerto Rico under section 936, are committing up to \$100 million to be used for direct loans of \$1 million to \$10 million, with terms of up to 10 years, to finance up to 75 percent of qualified projects in eligible CBI countries. This fund, known as the "Caribbean Basin Partnership for Progress," has just received approval from the U.S. Treasury Department.

Mr. Speaker, to address the problem of high risk often associated with small projects, the U.S. Agency for International Development [AID] has announced the creation of a Small Business Loan Portfolio Guarantee Program whereby AID will provide a partial guarantee for a project's commercial risk. At present, conversations are being held between representatives of AID, the U.S. State Department and the government of Puerto Rico concerning the implementation of this program.

Moreover, Mr. Speaker, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation [OPIC], a self-sustaining U.S. Government agency whose purpose is to promote economic growth in developing countries, is undertaking an active role in providing guarantees for projects financed with section 936 funds in qualified Caribbean countries. So far, OPIC has provided guarantees for five projects totaling over \$21 million. Some other projects to be guaranteed by OPIC, and financed with section 936 funds, are under consideration.

Another approach under way, Mr. Speaker, is through the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency [MIGA], which encourages the flow of investment for productive purposes to developing countries by providing political risk insurance through the issuance of guarantees against noncommercial risks to investors.

MIGA and representatives from the government of Puerto Rico are holding conversations on the possibilities of extending noncommercial guarantees to section 936 loans.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, the government of Puerto Rico has also held conversations with representatives of the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank to identify projects and sources of credit guarantees for local projects in the Caribbean region. The Inter-American Investment Corporation, a newly created subsidiary of the Inter-American Development Bank, provides guarantees to projects of developing countries in the region. To date, they have agreed to guarantee a tourism project in Jamaica.

The government of Puerto Rico appreciates the efforts of the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS in issuing the temporary regulations which I mentioned earlier. But these regulations need more flexibility so that the investment of 936 funds can be channeled more effectively into the Caribbean region. The government of Puerto Rico has submitted its recommendations to Treasury as to the changes that should be made to facilitate the flow of funds in eligible countries. We hope these recommended changes will be adopted in the final regulations.

Thus, as you can see, Mr. Speaker, I have outlined chapter and verse of Puerto Rico's good-faith efforts to contribute vigorously to regional development in the Caribbean through the use of section 936 funds. There should be no doubt but that section 936 has worked in the best interests of both Puerto Rico and the United States. By all accounts, it is a success story, and we in the Congress should keep it that way.

THE GHOST OF HO CHI MINH

HON. JOSE E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, despite the achievements of our troops in the Persian Gulf, many of the lessons of our experiences in Vietnam are still valid. I commend to my colleagues the following editorial from the Riverdale Press.

[From the Riverdale Press, Mar. 7, 1991]

THE GHOST OF HO CHI MINH

"We have kicked the Vietnam syndrome," President George Bush told a cheering throng last week. Let's hope not.

Current mythology proclaims that the United States fought that war with one hand tied behind its back, but, in fact, the military dropped more bombs on one small country than the Allies expended in all of World War II; engaged in chemical warfare that is still crippling American veterans and giving birth to maimed Vietnamese children; and deployed more troops than served in Operation Desert Storm.

For every name engraved on that wall of sorrow in Washington, the Vietnam Memorial, there are a hundred Vietnamese, and Laotians, and Cambodians whose names we will never know. Yet the Vietnamese defeated the mightiest nation on earth.

The lesson of Vietnam was that there are limits on American power, that we cannot

police the world, or impose our will on a people determined to defend their independence, no matter how superior our wealth and technology.

Vietnam also taught us a healthy suspicion of our own government. Congress based its approval of sending large numbers of American troops on a lie, a falsified report that Vietnamese gunboats had attacked American destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin. The build-up was sustained by a series of falsehoods, above all about the nearness of victory.

American democracy became a casualty of war, as the notorious FBI program known as Cointel-pro targeted dissidents for character assassination, blackmail, and even murder, and the White House plumbers bungled first the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist and then the Watergate.

This sobering view of how power can be used at Washington's highest levels should not be permitted to disappear in our euphoria.

Hardly more than half a century ago, Pablo Picasso recorded the world's horror at the bombing of a small Spanish village from the air. In Vietnam, television painted a new *Guernica* for Americans, bringing us images of the sickening slaughter produced by carpet bombing, by napalm, by bombs that flung razors in a wide circle.

That moral revulsion at the fashion in which modern warfare is waged was one of the most salutary benefits of Vietnam. Its absence now demonstrates the corrupting influence of the new system of military censorship that placed the battlefield off limits to journalists.

We can all rejoice in the defeat of the Iraqi military, in the end to indiscriminate missile attacks and the threat of chemical and even nuclear strikes. We breathe a happy sigh of relief for the young men and women who will come home safe. But if we feel no pity for the tens of thousands Iraqi dead—whose number we will apparently never know more precisely—we will have lost something very precious in winning this war—a portion of our humanity.

If we come to believe that our victory over Saddam Hussein, this empty uniform who turned out to be incapable of conceiving a rational strategy, inspiring his people, or leading his troops, shows the way a new American colossus can bestride the world, we will surrender our capacity to rebuild our own nation and condemn millions of our countrymen to continued poverty. And we will doom our young men and women to fight and die down the road in the wrong war, the one that turns out to be unwinnable, because our foes are fighting to control their own destiny and shape their own lives.

TRIBUTE TO CWO2 CHARLES E. BLASZAK

HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in tribute to CWO2 Charles E. Blaszk and the crew of the U.S.S. *Gunston Hall*, who on April 17, 1991, will be returning home from a tour in the Persian Gulf conflict. This amphibious ship is homeported at the Little Creek Amphibious Base in Norfolk, VA.

Last August 13, the *Gunston Hall* and its crew was the first of the amphibious fleet to depart Norfolk for what turned out to be an 8-month tour in the Middle East. A primary mission of the *Gunston Hall* was to enforce the economic blockade of Iraq in the Northern Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This blockade was to be one of the key early successes of the allied effort to drive the Iraqi Army from Kuwait. The embarked marines trained daily for an amphibious landing on the beaches of Kuwait and participated in naval maneuvers such as Operation Imminent Thunder. The presence of the *Gunston Hall* and her amphibious group served as a direct threat to the armies along the coast of Kuwait and Iraq. This threat was essential to the success of the allied forces. The *Gunston Hall's* sailors performed their duties with professionalism and a true sense of purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I recently visited Kuwait and saw the gruesome destruction inflicted upon that small nation by the Iraqis. I returned home with a clear understanding that the allied effort to liberate Kuwait was truly a sum of many different efforts, one of which was the fine contribution of the *Gunston Hall* and her crew. The bravery and self-sacrifice of these sailors will certainly make dictators around the world think twice before engaging in aggression.

I want to also salute the families of the *Gunston Hall's* crew, who stood by so courageously as their loved ones were put at risk half way around the world. In fact, some newborn babies await the return of fathers they have never set eyes on. These families with relatives aboard the *Gunston Hall* deserve our recognition for giving our servicemen something to look forward to upon their arrival back home.

GOVERNOR WILDER TO RECEIVE B'NAI B'RITH AWARD

HON. NORMAN SISISKY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. SISISKY. Mr. Speaker, on April 17, 1991, Lawrence Douglas Wilder, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, will become the first recipient of the B'nai B'rith International Great American Traditions Award in recognition of his "outstanding achievements and national leadership stature." In commemoration of this honor, I am proud today to offer these words of reflection on the career of a most impressive chief executive, skillful politician, and good friend.

I have had the pleasure of knowing Governor Wilder for almost two decades, dating back to my early years in Virginia's General Assembly. By the time I began my first term as delegate representing Petersburg, VA, then State Senator Doug Wilder already was making an irreversible mark on the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Doug Wilder long has enjoyed the reputation of being a man of tremendous courage, foresight, and determination. He often has amazed, even dazzled, both friends and detractors with his political acumen. Yet, it is his

commitment to community and country, which remains the common thread in his distinguished career, that has earned him this much-deserved recognition by B'nai B'rith International.

Americans, outside of Virginia, are just now becoming acquainted with the story of Doug Wilder, but I'm convinced it is a life story that will appeal to many in the days ahead.

A grandson of slaves growing up in Virginia at the peak of segregation, Doug Wilder, one could say, would have been justified had he simply decided to give up and resign himself to the conditions of his day. Being of extraordinary character, however, he refused to submit. Instead, the conditions that threatened to stifle him became his motivation to persevere and his inspiration to rise above the obstacles placed in his path.

Having been denied the educational choices available to the majority in his home State, young Doug Wilder, undeterred, aggressively pursued his bachelor of science degree in chemistry from Virginia Union University, which he received in 1951. The next year he joined the U.S. Army and served in Korea until 1953. For his heroism in ground combat, Doug Wilder was awarded the Bronze Star.

A short while later he enrolled in Howard University School of Law, receiving his juris doctor in 1959. Following graduation from law school, Doug Wilder formed the law firm of Wilder, Gregory and Martin, remaining an active partner until his inauguration as Governor last year.

By 1969, public service was beckoning as friends were encouraging him to seek a Senate seat in Virginia's General Assembly. Though many said it was impossible for Doug to win, he forged ahead with his trademark can-do attitude and did the impossible. While serving as State senator he consistently was named one of the most effective persons in State government in an annual survey by the Virginian-Pilot in Norfolk.

Believing he could make an even greater contribution at the executive level of State government, Doug Wilder surprised pundits, fellow legislators, and members of his own party with his decision to seek the Democratic Party nomination for Lieutenant Governor in 1984. Despite his past successes, most observers assumed he would face defeat. They now know otherwise.

Although no one was surprised 4 years later when Doug Wilder announced his plans to run for Governor, there still were many who believed he couldn't win. As he had done the previous election, Lt. Governor Wilder carried his progressive themes to every corner of our State, appealing to all Virginians.

During that campaign, Doug Wilder garnered the endorsements of several major newspapers, including the Washington Post, which concluded: "Mr. Wilder is an uncommon figure in contemporary politics in that he has not ridden the media to his present position but has worked his way up, has served a long, and we believe valuable, apprenticeship."

Roanoke Virginia's Times and World News observed: "He is progressive. He is open-minded. He sees Virginia's needs in rapidly changing times and knows that its leaders must keep pace."

Additionally, the Virginian-Pilot and Ledger Star in Norfolk, Virginia, noted: "His 20-year record of public service in Virginia * * * is one of supporting legislation that has helped move Virginia to the front rank of the Nation's states."

Ultimately, Doug Wilder's message of fiscal prudence and calls for responsible government attention to major societal ills, such as drugs and crime, captured the interest of Virginia's voters. In fact, at the close of election day 1989, not only had he captured their interest, he had won a majority of their votes as well.

It was a typical Doug Wilder victory, surprising everyone except himself. Time and time again, he has demonstrated that hard work, self-confidence, and commitment to the public good is a formula for success. Though his term as Governor is still in its infancy, it is clear, upon evaluation of his past and present record, that Doug Wilder is the personification of leadership. His willingness to make the tough decisions demanded by these difficult economic times, has earned him much respect in Virginia and beyond.

For these reasons, and many more, he is deserving of the honor to be bestowed upon him later this month by B'nai B'rith International. It is a fitting tribute to an exceptional man whose service to the Commonwealth of Virginia and this Nation has been both enriching and enlightening.

I have no doubt that history will note favorably the accomplishments of Lawrence Douglas Wilder.

**COL. EDMOND DETREVILLE ELLIS
OLDEST LIVING WEST POINT
GRADUATE**

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege to bring to the attention of my colleagues the life's work and achievements of a truly remarkable gentleman, Col. Edmund DeTreville Ellis, the oldest living graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. A native of South Carolina and current resident of Maryland, Colonel Ellis also is the oldest living alumnus of the Army Industrial College— forerunner of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces—at Fort McNair here in Washington.

On March 12, this outstanding American celebrated his 101st birthday. I know we all join on this occasion to express our deepest gratitude for his patriotism and inspiration and our wishes for good health, happiness, and prosperity.

The following information on Colonel Ellis' life and career was excerpted from an article in the Association of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces newsletter. His experiences read like a retrospection of American history.

Colonel Ellis, the son of Thomas Baynard Ellis and Mary (Lebby) Ellis, was born on James Island, in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina. His father was born at Cedar Point Plantation, Beaufort County, and lived

on James Island until his later years. His mother was from Charleston and a graduate of South Carolina College in 1850. Both of Colonel Ellis' grandfathers were doctors.

He entered the University of South Carolina in 1906 (age 16), earned a Bachelor of Science degree and certificates in mathematics and geology. He won several academic honors at the university and was active in extracurricular activities as well: secretary/treasurer of the senior class, president of the Tennis Association in 1909-10, and member of the Engineering Club.

DeTreville Ellis continued his study of engineering at the University after graduation, earning the degree of Civil Engineer in 1911 as well as another certificate in mathematics.

Armed with one college education, he competed for, and won, a statewide competition for appointment to the United States Military Academy, entering in 1911 and graduating with his second B.S. degree in 1915. At West Point, he was a sergeant, company quartermaster sergeant, and first sergeant. He participated in tennis, fencing, and qualified as an expert rifleman. His boyhood liking for horses led to his winning a place on the cadet polo team and his natural inclination thus led him into the Cavalry after graduation.

Second Lieutenant Ellis reported to the historic Second Cavalry Regiment at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. After promotion to first lieutenant he was assigned to the 16th Cavalry in Texas where his duties included organizing and commanding a troop. In July, 1917, now Captain Ellis, was selected as adjutant of the 16th Cavalry. His promotion to major a year later elevated him to Major General Leonard Wood's 10th Division general staff, in Kansas, where he served as assistant chief of staff (G-3). This made him, at the young age of 28, the plans and training officer for a 30,000 man infantry division.

After the Armistice in 1918, he was detailed in the Quartermaster Corps spending 2½ years at the Atlanta General Supply Depot. In July, 1921, he was on duty with the Army Occupation in Coblenz, Germany. Returning to the United States, Major Ellis served briefly at the Chicago Quartermaster Depot. From 1924 to 1926, he attended Harvard University, earning the degree of Master of Business Administration. He graduated from the Army Industrial College in 1926, serving thereafter as an instructor at the Quartermaster Corps School in Philadelphia. There he developed the ten-month course in business management.

Major Ellis attended the regular two-year course at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (1933-34). After promotion to lieutenant colonel in 1936, he attended the Army War College, graduating in 1937.

His temporary promotion to colonel on 11 December 1941 was followed by a permanent one two years later. He served a second time with an army of occupation in Germany from 1946-1947 at Frankfurt, after which he commanded the European Quartermaster Depot in Giessen. Twenty-two thousand people under him were responsible for all supplies to the U.S. Army in Germany in 1947-48. Returning to the United States, he served on the General Staff in the Historical Division for his last year of active duty.

Colonel Ellis was awarded two Commendation Ribbons, the Silver Star, and eight different decorations pertaining to the various campaigns he participated in, to include victory medals for World War I and World War II. He was retired on May 31, 1950, after nearly 39 years of active duty.

Throughout his career he volunteered his time and service at many times, in many capacities: board of directors for the Army Mutual Aid Association; board of governors and chairman of the finance committee and a founding member of the Army Navy Country Club; vice president in the Harvard Business School Club of Washington (1938-1944).

His West Point classmates included Dwight D. Eisenhower, Omar Bradley, and James Van Fleet.

Currently, Colonel Ellis is scribe for his 1915 class. Although he and General Van Fleet are the only two living alumni, he corresponds with 32 widows of classmates, providing information on these ladies, their grandchildren and great grandchildren to West Point for inclusion in the alumni publication.

He resides in Chevy Chase, Maryland. His daughter, Laura, wife of Colonel Tracy E. Mulligan, Jr., Quartermaster Corps, USA (Ret), two grandsons and their families are nearby and provide him with much activity and attention.

HONORING GEN. COLIN L. POWELL

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, April 15, the Borough of the Bronx will celebrate Colin Powell Day, to honor its favorite son and a true American hero. As a Member of Congress from the Bronx, I can attest to the fact that the success achieved by General Powell has been an enormous source of pride and inspiration to the people of our borough.

When I visit schools and community groups in my district, I always remind the children that they can achieve anything they desire if they work hard and dedicate themselves to achieving a worthy goal. I often note that I was raised in a city housing project and was able to become a U.S. Congressman. Now, I can also convey to these youngsters the story of Gen. Colin Powell, who rose from the inner city to one day lead the world's mightiest army into battle and on to victory.

Gen. Colin Powell attended New York City public schools, I.S. 52 and Morris High School in the Bronx. His parents always urged him to "do better than they had done," so he entered the City University of New York and worked his way through college. His success is proof that public education can work, and succeed magnificently, if there is commitment on the part of the students, their families, and our educators. It is a lesson that will inspire many young men and women in the Bronx, probably more than any assignment they will read in class.

We Americans can thank Gen. Colin Powell for many things.

He helped restore our pride in America and instilled a renewed sense of confidence in our military and our foreign policy. General Powell also helped devise an ingenious battle plan that protected as best as possible the lives of our troops so that they could return home safely to their families. But in the Bronx, we also have something else for which to thank General Powell. He has made us proud to be Bronxites. Proud of our community, and proud

of the young men and women we work so hard to nurture and protect. With our favorite son as a shining example of what we can achieve, the Bronx will continue to produce outstanding American citizens like Gen. Colin Powell.

HOUSE MAY BE ASKED TO CONSIDER STRIKER BILL

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, in the near future, it is quite likely that the full House will be asked to consider legislation to ban the permanent replacement of striking workers. I commend to my colleagues the following editorial from the Omaha World-Herald regarding this timely issue:

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Apr. 8, 1991]

BILL DESERVES DEFEAT—NO-REPLACEMENT PROPOSAL GIVES UNIONS UNFAIR EDGE

Congress is considering legislation that would radically increase the power of unions in labor disputes. In the name of fairness, and for the sake of a healthy American industrial machine, senators and representatives should defeat the measure.

The legislation would prohibit employers from hiring permanent replacements for striking workers. If it became law, replacement workers would be forced to step aside when the strikers returned to work.

Even without the bill being pushed by the unions, however, the vast majority of strikers return to the job. Labor Secretary Lynn Martin told a congressional committee that in the past decade only 4 percent of striking American workers had been permanently replaced. That hardly constitutes a problem serious enough to justify the overturning of the labor-management balance that has evolved over the years.

Furthermore, when a strike nears a settlement, one of the first points of negotiation is typically the return of all workers to their former jobs. The bill would interfere with the process by ordering management, in effect, to concede that major point. The union would thereby have a significant victory even before the bargaining began.

An employer trying to remain in business during a strike could find it more difficult to hire replacement workers if those workers knew they stood to lose their jobs the moment the strike was settled.

What is so wrong with a worker being forced to consider whether he will be able to return to his job if he strikes? Workers want guarantees, but life holds few guarantees. An employee who tries to bring down his employer by withholding his services should understand that he is taking a risk. He should understand that the company might have to hire replacement workers to stay in business.

It should be all right for the employer to give first preference to the former strikers when a vacancy exists. But it's not right, in our opinion, for the government to force the employer to bump the replacements so the strikers can have their jobs back.

Secretary Martin, who opposes the legislation, said that if it became law, unions would have little incentive "to moderate the use of the strike weapon." More labor disruptions, in other words.

President Bush has threatened to veto the measure, and well he should. Existing labor laws provide rights and protections for workers who choose to organize. A strike is already a potent weapon. Making it potentially more potent would help unions browbeat employers into granting more costly settlements, thereby chilling the sector of the economy that creates jobs for American workers.

TRIBUTE TO TERESALLEE BERTINUSON

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very special woman, a woman who has devoted over 30 years of public service to the people of Connecticut, Ms. Teresallee Bertinuson.

After 16 years of service in the Connecticut legislature, as a representative for the 57th district, Teresallee has chosen to retire this year. But, there can be no doubt that her work touched many in and out of State government. During her tenure in the senate, Teresallee was a champion of the environment. She was a leading force behind the implementation of recycling in Connecticut, taking up the issue long before it became popular. Teresallee also played an integral role in the implementation of a 50-year plan for protecting water resources and ground water in our State. And, furthermore, she worked to combat the problem of global warming and fought to preserve and protect the Long Island Sound. Clearly for Teresallee, Earth Day was every day.

In addition to her love for the environment and her great desire to protect its valuable resources, Teresallee was active in pushing education and tax reform issues. She was also so successful in securing funding for the Connecticut Trolley Museum, that the new visitors' center will be named in her honor.

Teresallee surely will be missed. Her 16 years of service were ones full of devotion, compassion, and integrity. The dedication that was the hallmark of her service will certainly remain in the hearts of all of us.

NATIONAL POLIO AWARENESS WEEK

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution designating the week of June 1 through June 7, 1991, as National Polio Awareness Week. Currently, there are an estimated 650,000 paralytic polio survivors in the United States, many of whom have experienced or will suffer from the late effects of the disease.

Years after their recovery from paralytic polio, many people begin to suffer from late effects of the disease, also known as postpolio syndrome. These symptoms may include renewed weakness in muscles throughout the

body, both in muscles that were minimally affected and those that were once paralyzed. Postpolio syndrome is also marked by fatigue from activities once easily performed, respiratory problems, pain and inflammation in the joints, feelings of anxiety, and lower back pain. These problems can be extremely difficult for those who overcame many physical and social challenges while suffering from paralytic polio during youth.

Although much research has been done on postpolio syndrome, researchers are still unsure of the cause or the best treatment. The international polio network and other local support groups have been instrumental in educating the public and promoting research on the late effects of this disease. It is my hope that the designation of National Polio Awareness Week will help increase public awareness and encourage medical research, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

HONORING MAYOR RICHARD L.
BERKLEY OF KANSAS CITY, MO

HON. E. THOMAS COLEMAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, today Mayor Richard L. Berkley of Kansas City, MO, steps down after serving 12 years as mayor of the city we call the Heart of America.

Mayor Berkley's long public service career began in 1969 when he was named to fill a vacancy on the city council. His energy and devotion to the needs of his district resulted in his overwhelming reelections in 1971 and in 1975. From 1971 to 1979, Dick Berkley also served ably as the city's mayor pro tem, displaying an active and caring leadership style which quickly won the respect and affection of all the people in Kansas City. In 1979, Kansas City and Mayor Berkley began a partnership that has lasted 12 exciting and productive years.

Mayor Dick Berkley put a human face on the city's daily operation. There was no group too small for this mayor to see or event too unimportant for him to attend. From the days he served on the council and had monthly town meetings to hear personally his constituents' concerns, Dick knew that a strong city is built upon the confidence and support of those who live in it. Mayor Berkley knew that the first job of those who would lead is to listen.

Mayor Berkley's influence has been felt beyond the Heart of America. Active in numerous State and national organizations, he has served as president of the Missouri Municipal League and president of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. In these roles, Mayor Berkley has been a strong voice on behalf of the Nation's cities and towns as they face the unprecedented challenges of modern urban life.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Mayor Dick Berkley's career in public service is one which should be held up as a high standard for those who hold the public trust. He has served long, well, and selflessly. He has held his public trust with honor and now he has earned our heartfelt gratitude for his good service.

THE ASA CRASH

HON. GEORGE (BUDDY) DARDEN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. DARDEN. Mr. Speaker, by this time we have all learned of the Atlantic Southeast Airlines [ASA] Flight 2311 which crashed April 5 in Brunswick, GA killing all 23 persons aboard. On the flight were prominent former U.S. Senator John Tower and Manley Carter, Jr., an astronaut who spent 120 hours in orbit aboard the space shuttle *Discovery* in November 1989.

But, this tragedy took the lives of promising individuals as well, among them John H. "Hank" Johnston of Smyrna, GA. I would like to take this time to honor his memory, and offer my condolences to his family on behalf of the people of the Seventh District of Georgia.

Mr. Johnston, 36, was the copilot of the ASA commuter flight. He was just several weeks away of fulfilling and obtaining his career goal—to be a commercial airline captain. He learned to fly at Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta, GA, where he received a degree in mechanical engineering. Mr. Johnston met his wife, Susan, an Occupational Safety and Health Association compliance officer whose job is to enforce workplace safety, through the Atlanta Ski Club. They were married in 1982.

Mr. Johnston is said to have been skilled with his hands, having helped to build his family's home, rebuilt a Ford Mustang and spending 6 years building a plane in his basement.

The Johnstons have two children, Ashley, 6, and Shannon, 4. Other survivors include two sisters; his parents, Johnny and Howard Johnston of Wynne, AR.

Mr. Speaker, our prayers are with the families of all the victims of this tragedy—young and old, prominent and promising. We wish them courage and strength in dealing with their grief.

TRIBUTE TO GREGG TROJANOWSKI

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join the faculty of Dominican High School in Milwaukee, WI, in honoring Gregg Trojanowski for his lifetime commitment to the education of our youth.

On April 25, 1991, Gregg will celebrate his 25th anniversary as a teacher and counselor. During this time he has touched literally thousands of lives as a social studies teacher, counselor, and basketball coach.

Gregg earned a bachelor's degree from Marquette University in 1966, and went on to earn two master's degrees, one from North Texas State and one from the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. In 1982, Gregg was named Wisconsin Economics Teacher of the Year.

His dedication to excellence in the classroom is paralleled only by his dedication to ex-

cellence in the gymnasium. Gregg coached freshman basketball at Dominican for 23 years and this year, his second year as varsity coach, led that team to become the WISAA class A champions.

Former students, colleagues, and education administrators all testify to the professionalism and enthusiasm he has shown throughout his 25 years at Dominican. He has proven to be an exceptional role model not only for his students, but for his fellow educators as well.

As a former high school classmate of Gregg's, I am very glad he chose teaching as a career, so he could share his wisdom and knowledge with our Nation's youth.

Mr. Speaker, it is with my deep respect and thanks that I offer my congratulations to Gregg. I wish him all the best for the future, and hope he continues to inspire the students of Dominican High School for another 25 years.

A PRAYER FOR OUR TROOPS ON
THE PERSIAN GULF

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, since the August 2, 1990, Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, we all have lived in the shadow of war. Throughout this difficult time of uncertainty, I have appreciated the many calls and letters from constituents expressing their personal views on the pressing questions of war and peace. One particularly thoughtful and moving letter from Joe Ventrice, a Vietnam veteran from Corfu, NY, included a prayer which I would like to share with my colleagues in Congress. Now that the war in the Persian Gulf has been concluded and we begin the task of building a lasting peace in the region, Mr. Ventrice's prayer for peace is particularly poignant.

A PRAYER FOR OUR TROOPS ON THE PERSIAN
GULF

Oh almighty and eternal Lord, please bring a swift and peaceful settlement to this horrible war that is sacrificing so many lives for no justifiable reason. Please, in your infinite wisdom, bring this madman to his senses and make him realize that human life means so much to all people of this world. We lost so many boys in so many wars, please try to end this war before all our loved ones are lost in another bloody conflict.

Lord, please give our troops the wisdom to think before they do anything that would endanger themselves or anyone else. Lord, you helped me through the jungles of Vietnam and the horrible sights I had to face; please also help our troops in the Gulf, so they may know that you'll always be with them, no matter what the odds or circumstances. Give them a sign of your great and infinite power. Please show all the leaders of this world that peace is a much better way of life for everyone. I believe that you and only you can make this peaceful solution possible by instilling in Saddam Hussein the knowledge and wisdom that all this killing is not doing anything but destroying the lives of people throughout his country and the other countries who are trying to turn back his oppression.

Please Lord, help everyone who has anything to do with this war and let us know how to end it. Thank you for listening to me.

A BILL TO MAINTAIN THE CURRENT FEDERAL-STATE FUNDING RATIO FOR CERTAIN FORMULA GRANTS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing in the House of Representatives a bill to maintain the current funding ratio for Justice Assistance discretionary grants at a 75 percent Federal share and 25 percent State share. This funding ratio would be maintained for fiscal year 1992 only; after that, the grant program must be reauthorized. This is a companion measure to S. 623 which was introduced by Senator PAUL SIMON of Illinois on March 12, 1991.

As Senator SIMON stated when he introduced the bill, "the Department of Justice through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, distributes block grant funds to support many antidrug abuse efforts carried out by State and local law enforcement agencies."

Unless this legislation is enacted, the funding formula would be 50 percent Federal and 50 percent State. This would result in New York State having to come up with substantially more funds at a time when money is extremely limited and violent crime is on the rise. Of course, the effect would be similar on other States as well.

It is my hope that when funding for the Bureau of Justice Assistance is reauthorized next year, the funding formula can receive careful consideration by the Congress. In the meantime, I urge all of my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this corrective legislation.

ABORTION IS A CONSTITUTIONALLY PROTECTED RIGHT IN THIS COUNTRY

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, I can think of few issues which divide the American public as much as the issue of abortion. The debate over whether or not a woman should legally be able to terminate a pregnancy generates strong emotions from people on both sides of the issue, and the controversy will no doubt rage on for years.

But whether one supports a woman's right to choose, there is one fact that cannot be denied: abortion is a constitutionally protected right in this country. That means that any woman who decides to terminate a pregnancy can, with certain limitations, enter a medical facility to obtain an abortion.

However, every day opponents of abortion and family planning gather for the express purpose of intimidating and harassing women

trying to see their doctor and to deny women their constitutionally guaranteed right to reproductive choice.

Such anti-abortion groups, such as Operation Rescue and Lambs of Christ seek to confront, embarrass, ridicule, and threaten women at one of the most difficult times in their lives. These guardians of public morality oppose not only abortion, but all forms of birth control and sex education.

Abortion is a complex issue about which people have deeply-felt views. In many cases those who oppose a woman's right to choose to have an abortion do so out of religious conviction. I respect their views and their right to them.

But in recent years a more dangerous and violent strain has developed in the so-called right-to-life community. This group of extremists uses force and violence to deny all women their rights not only to abortion but to sex education and family planning in any form. They are vehemently opposed to allowing women access to the health care of their choice, just as segregationists in the 1950's were vehemently opposed to allowing African-Americans access to education and voting booths.

In the South, in the early 1960's, people similarly opposed to individual freedoms burned crosses, bombed houses, destroyed churches, and killed those who sought to exercise their constitutional rights. I am deeply concerned that legacy of hate and violence may be alive and well among the followers of the anti-abortion movement.

At its core, however, the issue here is not one of choice, but is instead one of violence and protecting the rights of women. Since 1977, there have been at least 829 violent acts occurring at family planning clinics. These include bombing, arson, kidnapping, assault and battery, and death threats.

This is America in 1991. It is not Birmingham, AL in 1963. It is not Salem, MA in 1692, and we must not allow these hate crimes to continue.

Legislation I will introduce will provide Federal guarantees that these women are no longer victimized. It is known as the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act of 1991.

My bill will establish criminal penalties for interfering with access to or egress from a medical facility. Violators will be subject to felony prosecution and a prison term of up to 3 years and a fine of up to \$250,000.

Traditionally, Federal criminal sanctions have been imposed, in addition to any State sanctions, where important Federal rights are involved, or where interstate criminal activity is involved. Congress took similar action during the civil rights era, when certain regions of the Nation were unwilling to protect the rights of black citizens.

The precedent for this remedy is clear. First, the issue involves rights protected by the Federal Constitution: the right to freedom of choice. Second, there is clearly interstate activity involved because much of the clinic violence is masterminded by national networks headquartered in the East. In one incident in Monterey, only 6 of the 104 individuals arrested were local residents.

Third, although many State and local officials have been courageous in protecting

women and the staff of these health facilities, there have been too many instances when local officials have refused to enforce the law rigorously. Furthermore, this bill has been very carefully drawn to avoid penalizing activities which are protected by the first amendment.

Abortion protesters have every right to make their views known, to picket, leaflet, and speak out. They do not have the right to physically prevent other individuals from exercising their Constitutional rights. There they cross the line between legitimate protest and criminal behavior.

I want to stress that this is not a victimless crime. When patients are held in a clinic, as they were in Monterey, for 6 hours, the damage done is serious. In one case in Dale City, a woman who was suffering a miscarriage was barred from the clinic doors and had to be driven 15 miles to another facility for medical treatment. If a medical emergency occurred in a clinic being blockaded, serious injury or death could result if a patient could not be transferred to a hospital.

These incidents occur across the country. In Ohio, a volunteer at a family health clinic was knocked down, and kicked repeatedly by violent protesters as she attempted to enter the clinic during a blockade. In Minnesota, several policemen received emergency room treatment after being injured by anti-abortion demonstrators blocking a clinic. One officer was unable to return to work for 3 weeks due to a severe leg injury. In Maryland, a woman collapsed after clinic blockaders, occupying a multitenant facility, prevented her from entering the building to keep an appointment with her psychiatrist.

Passage of this legislation will send a clear message to anti-choice groups that violence against women will not be tolerated. I invite and encourage my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring this crucial measure.

HONORING THE CITY OF SANTA FE SPRINGS 1991 CITIZENS OF THE YEAR

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today to recognize three special individuals from my congressional district. Mr. Richard Landis is the recipient of the Business/Professional Citizen of the Year Award. Whereas, Manuel and Maggie Hernandez are the recipients of the Residential Citizen of the Year Award. All three will be honored at a special luncheon hosted by the city of Santa Fe Springs on Tuesday, April 23, 1991.

CITY OF SANTA FE SPRINGS 1991 RESIDENTIAL CITIZEN OF THE YEAR: MANUEL AND MAGGIE HERNANDEZ

My good friends, Manuel and Maggie Hernandez have lived in the city of Santa Fe Springs for over 35 years. Manuel Hernandez was born in Chicago, IL and moved to California in 1944. After graduation from Garfield High School in 1948, he enlisted in the U.S. Army. Maggie Hernandez was born and raised in Los Angeles, CA. She attended Our Lady Queen of Angeles High School.

Manuel and Maggie Hernandez married on February 23, 1952 at Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church in the city of Los Angeles. They were married by Father Berry Brennan. The maid of honor was Ms. Francis Moreno, the best man was Mr. Joe Chavez. Together they have four children, Gail Lorraine Hernandez, Cathy Ann Hernandez, Manuel Joe Hernandez, Gerald Anthony Hernandez and Denise Hernandez Vega. They have seven grandchildren.

Manuel and Maggie Hernandez have been extremely involved in their community. Both are active as Friends of the library, General Planning, The Sister City Committee, Community Playhouse, the Santa Fe Springs Beauty Pageant, Santa Claus Floats and at St. Pius X Church.

Manuel is a self-employed businessman in the city of Santa Fe Springs. He is currently the chairperson of the Traffic Commission, treasurer of the Lions Club, a member of plumbers local No. 78, and a member of the California Contractors Association. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is involved with the city's parks & recreation department.

Maggie is also quite active in the community. She currently serves as the chairperson of the Santa Fe Springs Sister City Committee, is a member of the Friends of the Library, member of the Women's Club and the Beautification Committee, and she is a member of the Congressional Award Council for the 34th Congressional District.

CITY OF SANTA FE SPRINGS 1991 BUSINESS/PROFESSIONAL CITIZEN OF THE YEAR: MR. RICHARD LANDIS

Richard Landis is a native of California. He has been employed as an area supervisor for the Santa Fe Springs drive-in theatre and swap meet operation for over 20 years. He supervises a management staff of 200 individuals. Additionally, Mr. Landis supervises the Santa Fe Springs Sweeping Service, a company that provides a service for construction clean-up. At the corporate level, he is involved in locating and researching acquisitions and new businesses.

He is currently the chamber/league network coordinator for the Business Emergency Preparedness Network and a member of the legislative committee. He is past chamber/league president, member of the board of directors, and vice president of special events. Other past chamber/league activities include: Sacramento Field Trip Committee chairman, Business and Industry Security & Safety Committee, and a member of both the Ambassador Committee, and President's Committees.

Mr. Landis is an extremely active force in the community. His present and past community involvements include numerous Santa Fe Springs Chamber of Commerce & Industrial League, Inc. committees. Further, he has also been active in numerous city committees, service clubs and community organizations. Landis is the current Rotary Club president and is past chairman of the Adopt-A-Class program.

To date, he serves on the board of directors for the California Swap Meet Owners Association and from 1987-89 he was a member of the Southern Advisory Committee—Theatre Association of California. Mr. Landis is also an

active volunteer with the Shepherds Heart Ministries, a nonprofit Christian Corp.

He and his wife, Denise, and three children, Michael, Jennifer and David reside in the city of Arcadia.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, April 23, 1991, the city of Santa Fe Springs will honor these outstanding citizens for their unselfish dedication to their community. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me and the city of Santa Fe Springs in saluting Manuel & Maggie Hernandez, 1991 Residential Citizens of the Year and Richard Landis, 1991 Business and Professional Citizen of the Year.

DIRE EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL/DAIRY PROVISIONS

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I rise to comment on the deletion of the dairy provisions offered by Mr. LEAHY in the Senate to the dire emergency supplemental appropriations bill. I am extremely disappointed these needed provisions were deleted. The dairy farmers in my district have been wracked by falling prices, which are currently one-third below the level they were receiving just 1 year ago. These operators are not marginal producers; they have weathered significant market changes over the past decade. These are solid family farmers. But with prices as low as they are currently, these farmers have difficulty even cash-flowing so they can continue in operation until prices rise.

The administration's threat to veto legislation providing temporary relief to dairy farmers, who form the backbone of American agriculture, is a clear indication of the priorities of the White House. Spending \$200 million for Turkey is an administration priority while provisions that cost nothing but enable a family farmer to make a meager living are not.

Sending \$55 million to Jordan, which did not support us in the Persian Gulf is a priority with the White House, while providing a fair shake for our own dairy farmers is not.

Spending \$283 million to rebuild the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant is a priority with this administration, while increasing prices for grade B milk producers by 50 cents per hundredweight is not.

Mr. Speaker, the administration, milk processors and marketers in the Southeast, and the Farm Bureau all opposed the Leahy provisions, modest though they were. I frankly do not understand the motives of these groups. Prices at the retail level for milk and other dairy products are the same as they were 2 years ago when farmers were getting \$13 to \$15 per hundredweight. Why haven't we seen prices drop at the retail level.

I also question the motives of the Washington Post and others in the eastern liberal establishment who have started a vendetta against this country's farmers. These powerful forces are taking on an issue that they obviously know nothing about. I can sympathize with efforts to keep large corporate farms from

feeding at the Federal trough. But the Post, in its overzealous attempt to wade into agricultural policy, apparently can't tell a family farmer from a large agribusiness.

This dairy provision deals with the needs of the small producers in the Upper Midwest, New England, and other areas where family farmers are struggling to survive. This is only a temporary measure that is needed and should be passed. It will buy us some time so we can address a flawed system on a more long-term basis.

Mr. Speaker, the family farmer who cares for his cows and never sees the inside of a corporate boardroom is the loser here today. He's been beaten, beaten by the White House, which cares little whether he or she stays on the farm or has to sell out. Beaten by the agribusiness corporations—the middle men—who keep retail prices high and producer incomes low. And beaten by the eastern establishment types like the Washington Post, who know little of farming or dairy cows.

Mr. Speaker, I and my colleagues who do represent the family farmers of America are not going to give up. We will take Chairman WHITTEN's advice and attempt to move something through the Agriculture Committee. I look forward to working with Chairman DE LA GARZA, and Chairman STENHOLM to craft provisions to aid these small dairy farmers. I only hope we can move fast enough to keep these people going.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD K. WAGER

HON. HAMILTON FISH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay special tribute to Richard K. Wager, publisher of the Poughkeepsie Journal and vice president of Gannett east. Mr. Wager is being honored at a dinner April 13, 1991, by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith with its Americanism Award for his outstanding achievements to the community.

I join his many friends and admirers and compliment Dick Wager on being selected to receive this award. Throughout his life, he has set exemplary standards of excellence, not only in the quality of the daily newspaper he publishes, but also through his tireless efforts on behalf of poor and disadvantaged citizens. In 1988, Dick was cited for work on their behalf as the recipient of the Eleanor Roosevelt Val-Kill Medal. The tribute highlighted his work in the establishment of the Gannett House, a 20-room facility for the homeless in Dutchess County, NY.

Dick began his newspaper career at the journal 30 years ago. After taking a couple of years off to fulfill his military obligation as an Army infantry officer, he returned to the journal and worked there ever since in a variety of jobs ranging from copy editor, county reporter, Sunday editor, city editor and, in 1968, became managing editor. He was named publisher of the paper a decade later.

He is currently active in several publishing organizations and has just completed a term as president of the New York State Publisher's

Association. Dick is a member of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, serves as a trustee of the New York State Publisher's Foundation and is also legislative committee chairman for the State publishers. In addition to his duties as publisher of the Poughkeepsie Journal, Dick has overall responsibility for the publication of five other Gannett-owned newspapers and travels frequently throughout the Northeast. Three years ago, the Gannett Corp. selected him to receive the president's ring for outstanding performance. He was only 1 of 10 publishers in the Gannett chain to be so honored.

When Dick sees discrepancies in the multi-layered social fabric that comprises humanity, he moves swiftly and decisively to expose and correct them. Throughout his journalistic career, Dick has championed numerous community issues. For example, the Dutchess County Office of Aging was created as a direct result of a series of targeted articles that appeared in his paper. The Poughkeepsie Journal has been cited for excellence in environmental reporting, community planning reporting and has received numerous journalism awards for its coverage of community issues.

A devoted family man, Dick somehow has found the time in his career to serve the city of Poughkeepsie and his county of Dutchess as a director of the Neighborhood Service Organization and has been affiliated with the United Way, St. Francis Hospital, and is a trustee of Marist College.

Mr. Speaker, I am well aware of the outstanding work that Dick Wager has done over the years to improve the quality of life in the Hudson Valley of New York. I am pleased to call him my friend. I am confident he will continue to provide invaluable service to the community and the impact he has had on society will truly be felt in the years to come.

TAX DEDUCTIONS FOR IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, two companion bills, H.R. 1406 and S. 612, have been introduced in the 102d Congress which would restore the universal deductibility of regular Individual Retirement Accounts [IRA's] and create a new category of IRA's which would give owners more flexibility in the use of the funds invested.

I believe strongly in enhancing the use and expansion of IRA's, and I was proud to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 1406, the bill introduced in the House by my friend and colleague from Texas, Representative JAKE PICKLE.

By way of a brief history, Mr. Speaker, in 1982 Congress introduced the IRA to encourage savings and thrift and to provide working people with a more secure future upon their retirement. In the first few years of IRA's, millions of Americans invested billions of dollars in this tax-deferred investment.

IRA's induced individuals to save and, in so doing, they increased the pool of national sav-

ings. In turn, this increased capital became available to American businesses to modernize plants and equipment. Investment was essential for our economic growth in the past, and it will be even more necessary in the future if our Nation is to remain competitive in the expanding world markets of the 1990's and the next century.

In 1986, however, Congress, for reasons I have never accepted, removed the universal deductibility feature of IRA's. This reduced the attractiveness of IRA's to millions of Americans, and contributions to IRA's, and the capital pool they created, dropped considerably, down an estimated 50 percent.

Because the United States has a lower savings rate than any other industrialized nation in the world, our economic growth is today slower than many of those same countries. It is essential, therefore, that Congress renew the incentive available to Americans to save. This, for me, says "bring back the IRA and expand it into new areas and give it new uses."

Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what H.R. 1406 would do. It restores the deductibility of the IRA and establishes a "Super IRA" for which the contribution is not deductible but which exempts interest earned from taxation if the IRA is held for at least 5 years.

Furthermore, H.R. 1406 allows penalty-free withdrawals from IRA's for use by first-time home buyers and to pay education expenses and medical costs. Under current law, most such withdrawals are subject to a 10-percent penalty limiting, thereby, the flexibility investors and savers need to warrant putting their money away in long-term investment.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues an article from the April 1, 1991 Washington Post authored by the senior Senator from Texas and the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator LLOYD BENTSEN. In this article, Senator BENTSEN describes S. 612, the counterpart to H.R. 1406, and lists the advantages which would accrue from restoration and expansion of the IRA. I hope we will move forward promptly with this important legislation.

IRA'S MEAN SAVINGS AND PRODUCTIVITY

(By Lloyd Bentsen)

The Post, in arguing against the Bentsen-Roth IRA, maintains that "the best way for Congress to increase national savings is to reduce the deficit" [editorial, March 26].

Maybe that's correct, but would anyone rate above zero the chances of reducing the deficit beyond what was agreed to in last year's budget deal?

Perhaps The Post, which offers no other alternative, doesn't share my views on the urgent need to increase savings in the United States. I see it as an economic imperative.

On the average, Americans save less than a nickel of every dollar earned. The people of Germany save more than twice as much and the Japanese more than three times. The fact is, we saved less than half as much in the 1980s as we did in the '50s, '60s and '70s.

Low savings push up interest rates, making it not only tougher for us to buy homes and cars but for our companies to create jobs at home and compete abroad. Low savings rates lead to lower investment and slow productivity growth, and they exacerbate spiraling trade deficits.

I am convinced that we cannot maintain the kind of economic growth that has made

America the envy of the world without an increase in our national savings.

In the 1980s, a flood of foreign capital made up for our low savings rate, but that flow may have dried up. The Japanese have problems at home with real estate values and their banking system that are likely to consume excess capital. The West Germans have recently reunited with a capital-starved East Germany. And the oil producing nations of the Persian Gulf are going to need their capital for reconstruction in the wake of the recent war.

A recent study by Morgan-Stanley and Co. concludes there will be a \$200 billion a year international capital shortfall over the next several years. In the 1990s we must increasingly look to ourselves for the investment capital needed to fuel economic recovery and sustain growth.

Do Individual Retirement Accounts increase savings?

University of Virginia economist Jonathan Skinner was among those skeptics who believed they merely encouraged Americans to shift their savings from elsewhere. He set out to prove it. "In our study using IRS data, we expected to find widespread shuffling. To our surprise, we found the opposite," Skinner told the Finance Committee in testimony last year.

A review of work done by other eminent economists—David Wise of Harvard, Steven Venti of Dartmouth, Chris Carroll of MIT, Lawrence Summers of the World Bank and Daniel Feenberg of the National Bureau of Economic Research, among others—shows growing agreement that IRAs do increase savings.

Who benefits from the Bentsen-Roth proposal to restore full deductibility on up to \$2,000 a year in contributions to an IRA? For starters, 55 percent of all two-income families in America, who aren't now eligible for it.

All Americans benefit from the Bentsen-Roth proposal that would allow taxpayers to forgo the upfront deduction and pay no taxes on interest earned when money is withdrawn from an account.

All Americans benefit from the Bentsen-Roth proposal that would allow taxpayers to withdraw from an IRA account not only for retirement but also to purchase a first home, pay for education or cover the costs of a devastating illness.

A young family could use the IRA to save for a first home. Parents could help their children with the down payment on that house or with college expenses. Grown children could help dependent parents with major medical bills.

Americans have long taken it for granted that succeeding generations could look forward to a step up in life. But that assumption has come increasingly into question in recent years. Home ownership declined in every year of the '80's. The cost of health care increased 250 percent in that decade, and at the end of it 37 million Americans had no health insurance. For a child born today, the cost of attending a four-year public college will be \$60,000, the cost of a private college \$200,000.

The Bentsen-Roth IRA benefits all Americans by encouraging them to save for these basic needs.

We don't yet know how much the Bentsen-Roth IRA will cost the Treasury in lost revenue. I've asked the Congressional Joint Tax Committee for a precise, credible estimate. As The Post noted, it will be paid for and, I might add, in a fair and equitable way.

I firmly believe that a strong American economy is the key to meeting the many domestic needs confronting our country today, everything from improving the health care available to our children to providing long-term care for the oldest among us.

I regret that The Post doesn't agree on the importance of a boost in savings as key to a strong economy, arguing against this savings incentive and proposing the unlikely alternative of further deficit reduction.

Millions of Americans do agree. For them, the IRA is an old friend they would like to have back. People understand it, and they like it.

The IRA makes good sense for America's economic future. We need to bring it out of retirement and put it back to work full time for all of us.

PRIVATE LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE AND ACCELERATED DEATH BENEFIT INCENTIVE ACT OF 1991

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, survey after survey shows that many Americans, especially the elderly, live in dread of becoming chronically ill and requiring assistance in daily living. They are afraid not only of the cost of care, but also of losing control over their lives. It is tragic in our society that all too often they must lose that control and lose their dignity.

The cost of long term care is a massive problem which will require both Federal and private action to adequately address. Because of the probable cost of public long term care programs, and our consistently large budget deficit, Congress is unlikely to enact a large public program any time soon. Right now Congress can, however, take relatively simple steps to help the private sector respond to this urgent need.

Private long-term care insurance should be part of any solution to this problem. Current law, however, is unclear whether, or to what extent, benefits from a long-term care policy are taxable. Congress can help the private sector reach its full potential by clarifying the tax treatment of long-term care insurance benefits.

Today, I am introducing a bill, the Private Long-Term Care Insurance and Accelerated Death Benefit Incentive Act of 1991, to clarify that such benefits are not taxable to the recipient. In particular, my bill would specify that long-term care benefits would not be taxable and premiums paid by individuals would be deductible as a medical expense. Also, employer paid premiums would be excludable from the income of employees and long-term care insurance would be permitted under a cafeteria plan.

Furthermore, my bill clarifies that death benefits from a life insurance policy paid to a terminally ill individual in the year before death would not be taxable. This clarification will greatly assist a large number of people meet their health care needs.

I would like to note that the bill is designed to prevent abuses of long-term care insurance

as a tax-free investment vehicle. The insured must be certified as needing long-term care by a licensed health care practitioner before benefits may be received; the policies are prohibited from having any cash surrender value; and tax-free benefits are limited to \$200 per day.

A revenue estimate has been requested from the Joint Committee on Taxation, but I expect the cost of this bill to be modest. In any event, I am fully prepared to offset its cost and prevent the deficit from increasing.

I urge my colleagues that are interested in spurring the development of a private long-term care insurance market to cosponsor this bill. It is a necessary change which will help millions of Americans protect themselves against the danger of chronic illness.

BAY STATE CPA'S OFFERING TAX ASSISTANCE TO GULF VETERANS

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, Americans have poured out their support for our men and women serving in the Persian Gulf. The support has been manifested in a variety of ways ranging from public rallies, parades, letters, packages, yellow ribbons, and family support groups.

Other groups have shown their support in their own way—often without public fanfare. One such group is the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc. This association of over 8,000 CPA's, located in my district, has inaugurated a free tax assistance and tax report preparation program for Massachusetts men and women serving in the Persian Gulf. The program also offers free financial planning counseling for their families here at home.

Members of the Massachusetts Society of CPA's are offering a range of services extending such as: Explaining Federal and State tax laws and regulations related to military personnel in the gulf; providing tax compliance and reporting assistance, including calculating withholding and estimated tax payments; and, helping them deal with the Internal Revenue Service and the Massachusetts Department of Revenue. In addition, the service will cover estate planning and children education programs.

I commend the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants, Inc., for providing this very important service to our brave men and women, half a world away, and for their families here in America. I hope that other State CPA societies across the Nation will emulate Massachusetts' fine efforts and make this tax and financial support program a nationwide model.

THE OMNIBUS INSULAR AREAS ACT OF 1991

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, several other Members and I are today introducing an omnibus bill containing provisions of a bill which passed the House by unanimous vote last Congress; but did not become law because Senate action came too late to reconcile differences between the versions passed by both Houses.

This legislation is a composite of different bills affecting the insular areas on which the Subcommittee on Insular and International Affairs has been working on for some time.

The first title would authorize assistance needed to enable our Caribbean and Pacific Islands to cope with the special problems that natural disasters cause in island circumstances.

It would authorize funds to construct life-saving health and safety facilities and to make it possible for such essential infrastructure to withstand and recover from disasters. It would also require the President to assess the capability of an insular government to respond to a disaster and to provide any necessary assistance.

The second title of the bill would authorize a study of insular water, sewer, and power needs. It would also authorize funds for reducing the almost total dependence on our insular borders upon imported fuels.

These provisions are identical to language which passed the House last year; but the bill being introduced today does not contain all of the provisions of last year's bill. We hope to recommend others in committee amendments.

It is my intent that the Insular and International Affairs Subcommittee, which I am privileged to chair, will act on this legislation shortly and it is my hope that it will become law this year.

H.R. 1681: THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES GROUP LIFE INSURANCE LIVING BENEFITS ACT

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 10, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, life insurance is something we routinely provide for our loved ones who survive us. It is ironic, however, that those most in need of the financial benefits provided by a life insurance policy are often those who are the insured and not the beneficiaries. Today I am introducing legislation designed to ease the financial burden on those facing a terminal illness.

H.R. 1681, the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Living Benefits Act, provides that a Federal employee diagnosed as terminally ill with a life expectancy of 9 or less months may elect to receive his or her basic life insurance amount as a "living benefit."

Facing a terminal illness is morally and emotionally difficult in itself. However, the depletion of one's financial resources often compounds the already serious ordeal facing the patient and his or her family. Living benefits help ease the financial burden placed on the insured while providing a needed source of income in order to allow the insured to live any remaining months of life with dignity and comfort.

Private sector life insurance companies first began to offer this humane benefit in the late 1980's. Some insurance companies offer a lump sum payment while others impose lower limits on payouts to people who were over 65 years old when the policy was purchased. Most require a written statement from a certified medical authority that the policy holder has a life expectancy less than a specified period of time, usually 6 to 12 months.

Benefits can be used at the discretion of the insured. However, most often these funds are used for providing care and medical treatment in the remaining period of life. While not substituting for the need for a comprehensive long-term care policy, living benefits can help ease the financial burdens of nursing home and/or home care for the terminally ill.

H.R. 1681 provides a comprehensive framework for the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] to issue regulations in designing a living benefits program for the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program.

A participant in the Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program [FGLI] facing a terminal illness may elect to receive an accelerated insurance amount equal to his or her basic insurance amount, as adjusted actuarially. The application shall contain certification by the appropriate medical authorities that the insured has a life expectancy of 9 or less months. OPM may issue regulations governing procedures for the insured to submit to an independent medical examination at the direction of the employing agency or Office of Federal Employees Group Life Insurance, which shall be of no expense to the insured.

Employees may make a partial election of the basic insurance amount in multiples of \$1,000. In return for electing the living benefit, the policyholder severs—to the extent an election was made—all rights any beneficiaries may have in the proceeds of the policy. H.R. 1681 only affects the basic insurance amount and does not negate beneficiary rights in optional FGLI amounts. The living benefits election is irrevocable and the policyholder is no longer liable for monthly premiums on the basic insurance amount. H.R. 1681 is intended to result in no costs to the FGLI insurance fund.

In an age where complex problems demand even more complex, expensive solutions, H.R. 1681 provides a needed benefit at a nominal charge. This legislation allows a terminally ill patient the opportunity to access a source of funds which could finance needed medical treatment and care in order to allow the individual to live his or her remaining days in comfort and dignity. It is not often this body has the chance to enact humanitarian legislation with such a reasonable price tag. I hope all my colleagues will join me today in supporting this legislation.

I ask that the full text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD at this point in addition to the following section-by-section analysis of the legislation.

H.R. 1681

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "FGLI Living Benefits Act".

SEC. 2. OPTION TO RECEIVE "LIVING BENEFITS".

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 8714c the following:

"§8714d. Option to receive 'living benefits'

"(a) For the purpose of this section, an individual shall be considered to be 'terminally ill' if such individual has a medical prognosis that such individual's life expectancy is 9 months or less.

"(b) The Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe regulations under which any individual covered by group life insurance under section 8704(a) may, if such individual is terminally ill, elect to receive a lump-sum payment equal to—

"(1) the full amount of insurance under section 8704(a) (or portion thereof designated for this purpose under subsection (d)(4)) which would otherwise be payable under this chapter (on the establishment of a valid claim)—

"(A) computed based on a date determined under regulations of the Office (but not later than 30 days after the date on which the individual's application for benefits under this section is approved or deemed approved under subsection (d)(3)); and

"(B) assuming continued coverage under this chapter at that time;

reduced by

"(2) an amount necessary to assure that there is no increase in the actuarial value of the benefit paid (as determined under regulations of the Office).

"(c)(1) If a lump-sum payment is taken under this section—

"(A) no insurance under the provisions of section 8704(a) or (b) shall be payable based on the death or any loss of the individual involved, unless the lump-sum payment represents only a portion of the total benefits which could have been taken, in which case benefits under those provisions shall remain in effect, except that the basic insurance amount on which they are based—

"(i) shall be reduced by the percentage which the designated portion comprised relative to the total benefits which could have been taken (rounding the result to the nearest multiple of \$1,000 or, if midway between multiples of \$1,000, to the next higher multiple of \$1,000); and

"(ii) shall not be subject to further adjustment; and

"(B) deductions and withholdings under section 8707, and contributions under section 8708, shall be terminated with respect to such individual (or reduced in a manner consistent with the percentage reduction in the individual's basic insurance amount, if applicable), effective with respect to any amounts which would otherwise become due on or after the date of payment under this section.

"(2) An individual who takes a lump-sum payment under this section (whether full or partial) remains eligible for optional benefits under sections 8714a–8714c (subject to payment of the full cost of those benefits in accordance with applicable provisions of the section or sections involved, to the same ex-

tent as if no election under this section had been made).

"(d)(1) The Office's regulations shall include provisions regarding the form and manner in which an application under this section shall be made and the procedures in accordance with which any such application shall be considered.

"(2) An application shall not be considered to be complete unless it includes such information and supporting evidence as the regulations require, including certification by an appropriate medical authority as to the nature of the individual's illness and that the individual is not expected to live more than 9 months because of that illness.

"(3) (A) In order to ascertain the reliability of any medical opinion or finding submitted as part of an application under this section, the covered individual may be required to submit to a medical examination under the direction of the agency or entity considering the application. The individual shall not be liable for the costs associated with any examination required under this subparagraph.

"(B) Any decision by the reviewing agency or entity with respect to an application for benefits under this section (including one relating to an individual's medical prognosis) shall not be subject to administrative review.

"(4) (A) An individual making an election under this section may designate that only a limited portion (expressed as a multiple of \$1,000) of the total amount otherwise allowable under this section be paid pursuant to such election.

"(B) A designation under this paragraph may not be made by an individual described in paragraph (1) or (2) of section 8706(b).

"(5) An election to receive benefits under this section shall be irrevocable, and not more than one such election may be made by any individual.

"(6) The regulations shall include provisions to address the question of how to apply section 8706(b)(3)(B) in the case of an electing individual who has attained 65 years of age."

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 8714c the following:

"8714d. Option to receive 'living benefits'."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE; OPEN SEASON AND NOTICE.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by section 2 shall take effect 9 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) OPEN SEASON; NOTICE.—(1) The Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe regulations under which, beginning not later than 9 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and over a period of not less than 8 weeks—

(A) an employee (as defined by section 8701(a) of title 5, United States Code) who declined or voluntarily terminated coverage under chapter 87 of such title—

(i) may elect to begin, or to resume, group life insurance and group accidental death and dismemberment insurance; and

(ii) may make such other elections under such chapter as the Office may allow; and

(B) such other elections as the Office allows may be made.

(2) The Office shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure that employees and any other individuals who would be eligible to make an election under this subsection are afforded advance notification to that effect.

FEGLI LIVING BENEFITS ACT SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Bill is entitled the "FEGLI Living Benefits Act."

Section 2. Amends chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, by adding a "living benefits" section:

Subsection (a) establishes a new section 8174d entitled "option to receive 'living benefit'". Subsection (a) defines a "terminally ill" individual as one who has a medical prognosis that his or her life expectancy is 9 months or less.

Subsection (b) directs the Office of Personnel Management to issue regulations under which an individual who is enrolled in the Federal Employees Government Life Insurance Program can elect to receive a lump-sum payment if such individual is terminally ill. The lump-sum payment is the insured's basic insurance amount (or portion thereof) as actuarially adjusted under regulations issued by OPM.

Subsection (c) provides if the benefit is elected, no insurance (to the extent the amount was elected) is payable based on the insured's death. Insurance deductions and withholdings are terminated to the extent applicable. Individuals electing this benefit remain eligible for optional insurance benefit amounts if previously elected.

Subsection (d) directs OPM to issue regulations regarding the form and manner in which an application is made. An application must contain a certification by an appropriate medical authority as to the nature of the illness and a prognosis that the individual is not expected to live more than 9 months. Regulations may include procedures for an insured to submit to a medical examination at the direction of the employing agency or Office of Federal Government Life Insurance. The insured is not liable for the expense of such examination. Any decision by the reviewing agency or entity is not subject to administrative review (i.e. the insured may go directly to federal court). An individual making a partial election must designate a portion as of the basic insurance amount as a multiple of \$1,000. Annuitants and those on workmen's compensation are not allowed the option of choosing a partial lump-sum payment (i.e. these individuals must choose the full basic insurance amount). OPM is directed to issue regulations addressing the situations where the insured electing the full benefit reaches age 65 during the benefit period.

Section 3. Subsection (a) sets the effective date as 9 months following date of enactment.

Subsection (b) requires OPM to issue regulations, not later than 9 months after enactment, to enact a FEGLI open season and to take such actions as to ensure that all eligible individuals are notified of the event.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 11, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 12

9:30 a.m.
Judiciary
Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine international humanitarian response to the Persian Gulf refugee crisis.
SD-226

10:15 a.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the White House residence, and the Office of Personnel Management.
SD-116

2:00 p.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 168, to provide additional financial compensation to the Three Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Tribes that reside on the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation) and the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe for the taking of reservation lands for the sites of the Garrison Dam and Reservoir and the Oahe Dam and Reservoir.
SR-485

APRIL 15

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture.
SD-138

APRIL 16

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.
SD-192

Armed Services
Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the defense industrial base.
SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce.
S-146, Capitol

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 596, to require Federal facilities to comply with Federal and State environmental laws and requirements.
SD-406

Finance
To resume hearings to examine the causes of rising health care costs and lack of access to health insurance.
SD-215

Governmental Affairs
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-342

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine NASA's space station program.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Department of Energy's superconducting super collider program.
SD-366

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Eastern Europe.
SD-138

APRIL 17

9:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold hearings on insuring corporate compliance of tax issues.
SD-342

Veterans' Affairs
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Jewish War Veterans, and the Veterans of World War I.
345 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.
S-128, Capitol

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.
SD-192

Armed Services
Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower programs.

SR-232-A

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Rules and Administration
To resume hearings on S. 250, to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President.

SD-116

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the United States Court of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services
Readiness, Sustainability and Support Subcommittee
To resume open and closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on logistics programs.

SR-222

Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S. 391, to revise the Toxic Substances Control Act to reduce the levels of lead in the environment.

SD-406

Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Raymond G. H. Seitz, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

SD-419

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on the status of tribal jurisdictional authority in Indian country.

SH-216

APRIL 18

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Department of Energy national security programs.

SR-222

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human

Services, and Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the management of the civilian radioactive waste program of the Department of Energy.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the quality of health care provided at Veterans' Administration hospitals.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the United States Information Agency and the Board for International Broadcasting.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on recent developments in Soviet strategic forces.

S-407, Capitol

APRIL 19

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on overview of NASA's budget for fiscal year 1992.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board.

SD-138

Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the General Accounting Office, and the Office of Technology Assessment.

SD-116

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 39, to designate the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

SD-406

Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for foreign assistance, focusing on the U.S. Information Agency and the Voice of America.

SD-419

APRIL 23

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed veterans health care legislation, including parts A, C, and C of Title II of S. 127, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities.

SR-418

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the science education programs of various Federal agencies.

SD-138

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-1902

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the enforcement and administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

S-128, Capitol

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, and to review the fiscal years 1992-1997 future year defense plan.

SR-222

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on security in the post-cold war era.

SD-138

APRIL 24

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the National Science Foundation.
 SD-124

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on NASA space science programs, focusing on "Mission to Planet Earth," an environmental monitoring program designed to formulate data on Earth's environmental systems through the use of spacecraft.
 SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
 SD-366

Rules and Administration
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 250, to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections.
 SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy conservation programs of the Department of Energy.
 SD-116

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings on the nominations of Jack Warren Lentfer, of Alaska, and John E. Reynolds III, of Florida, each to be a Member of the Marine Mammal Commission.
 SR-253

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study to examine Arctic Oceans research.
 SR-253
Select on Indian Affairs
 To hold oversight hearings on new school construction, repair, and improvement on Bureau of Indian Affairs' school facilities.
 SR-485

APRIL 25

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the National Critical Technologies report.
 SR-232-A

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the De-

partments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192

Governmental Affairs
 To hold hearings to examine Federal energy management.
 SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Bureau of Mines and the Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior.
 S-128, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation.
 SD-138

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury.
 SD-116

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.
 SD-192

APRIL 26

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture.
 SD-138

MAY 7

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on AID management issues and reform efforts.
 SD-192

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Space Council, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
 SD-138

MAY 9

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation providing for veterans' education and reemployment rights.
 SR-418

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To resume hearings to examine insurance company insolvency.
 SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.
 SD-138

MAY 14

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs.
 S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. trade.
 SD-138

MAY 15

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art.
 SD-116

1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Commission on National Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.
 SD-138

MAY 16

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 775, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain disabled veterans, H.R. 153, to repeal certain provisions of the Veterans Judicial Review Act relating to veterans benefits, and sections 111 through 113 of S. 127, relating to radiation compensation.
 SR-418

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, and the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.
 SD-116

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.
 SD-138

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on enforcement of antidumping and countervailing duties.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on international AIDS crisis.

SD-138

3:45 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the Peace Corps expansion and change.

SD-138

MAY 23

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

JUNE 4

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

SD-138

JUNE 5

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of the Interior, and Members of Congress.

S-128, Capitol

JUNE 6

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up pending legislation.

SR-418

CANCELLATIONS

APRIL 11

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Research and Special Programs Administration of the Department of Transportation, and the National Transportation Safety Board.

SD-138

APRIL 12

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Department of Energy environmental restoration and waste management programs.

SR-222

MAY 7

1:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office of Inspector General, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 12

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings to examine and evaluate the Department of the Interior's report and recommendation to Congress and final legislative environmental impact statement concerning the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.

SD-406